FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 156 13 August 1981

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

TASS Issues Statement on Neutron Bomb Decision AA 1
PRAVDA Publishes Report on Reagan Bomb Decision [10 Aug] AA 2
Commentaries Assail Neutron Bomb Decision AA 3
Decision 'Heavyhanded Move' [Losev] AA 3
Worldwide Use Envisaged [L. Ponomarev] AA 3
Italian Decision on U.S. Base Linked to Bomb Plans [L. Ponomarev] AA 4
Haig Speech Shows U.S. Pursuing Confrontation [Pakhomov] AA 5
Rusakov Criticizes U.S. Military Strategy [PRAVDA] AA 6
U.S. To Use Shuttle To 'Militarize' Space AA 7
[Rostarchuk in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Jul]
Reagan Letter to Schmidt on Talks Examined AA 9
[Gerasimov in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 31 Jul]
PRAVDA on Effect of U.S. Missiles on FRG Relations AA 10
[Mikhaylov, 12 Aug]
Korionov on Talks, Soviet Responsibility for Peace AA 13
[PRAVDA 31 Jul]
Shitikov on Response to Supreme Soviet Appeal AA 15
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 7 Aug]
'Lack of Progress' at MBFR Talks Blamed on West [Maslov] AA 16

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA Views Progress of Madrid CSCE Meeting CC 1
[Kamynin, 6 Aug]
Socialist States Protest U.S. LOS Position CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

WALL STREET JOURNAL Cited on Reagan Foreign Policy A 1
Haig Formula for World Stability Assailed A 1
[Baskakov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Aug]
'Bellicosity' of Reagan Administration Scored A 2
[Nekrasov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Jul]
Delay of F-16 Planes to Israel 'Propaganda' A 2
White House 'Denial' of CIA Libya Plot Viewed A 3
[IZVESTIYA 1 Aug]
Commentary Claims CIA Behind Torrijos' Death [Korotkov] A 3
Senator Hayakawa Urges Arms for Thailand A 4
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Views U.S.-South Africa Ties A 4
[Gavrilov, 2 Aug]
U.S. 'Bacteriological Warfare' in Cuba Cited A 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Aug]
Status of Polovchak Case in U.S. Reviewed [Pakhomov] A 7

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tsvetov Criticizes Japan's Defense Buildup C 1
NODONG SINMUN Cited on Korean Military Balance C 1
[PRAVDA 6 Aug]

SOUTH ASIA

Activities Mark Soviet-Indian Treaty Jubilee D 1
Friendship Society Meeting D 1
Pelshe at Jubilee Meeting D 1
Yazakuliyev in Delhi [Delhi] D 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Attack at Afghan Border Post [Biryukov] D 2
DRA Water, Power Minister Visiting Uzbek SSR D 2
Paper 'Exposes' Afghanistan's Rebel Leaders D 3
[Nadezhdin in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Jul]
Article Depicts Soviet Soldiers' Life in DRA D 5
[Snegirev in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Aug]
PRAVDA Links CIA to Afghan 'Terrorist Gang' [Shchedrov, 4 Aug] D 9

EASTERN EUROPE

Barcikowski Speech at PZPR Plenum Reported F 1
Counterrevolutionary Program for Poland Viewed F 3
Stepkin Comments on Anniversary of Berlin Wall [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] F 4
Reportage on Kapitonov Delegation's Visit to GDR F 5
Visits Erfurt, Farms [PRAVDA 1 Aug] F 5
Concludes Visit [PRAVDA 2 Aug] F 6
Hungarian Agriculture Minister Discusses Successes F 7
[Vancsa in PRAVDA 29 Jul]

WESTERN EUROPE

Brezhnev Greets Soviet-Finnish Twin Cities Meeting [PRAVDA 10 Aug] G 1
Ponomarev, AKEL Leader Hold 'Comradely' Meeting [PRAVDA 6 Aug] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Saudi Proposals Conform With Soviet Principles H 1
Attack on Tehran Guards Headquarters Noted H 1
Arrest of Six Iranian Servicemen Reported H 1
Kudryavtsev Sees Crucial Need for Arab Unity H 2
[IZVESTIYA 4 Aug]
Soviet, Algerian TU Officials Meet in Moscow H 4
[TRUD 7 Aug]
Tashkent Reports on Moroccan Socialist's Visit H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Press Reports Cited on Situation in Gambia J 1
South African CP Chairman Writes on Anniversary J 1
[PRAVDA 29 Jul]
Cape Verde Prime Minister Vacationing in Moscow J 2
[IZVESTIYA 30 Jul]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reviews National Relations in USSR R 1
[Dashdamirov, 7 Aug]
Kiselev Addresses Belorussian Komsomol Plenum R 3
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 31 Jul]
Armenian State Petroleum Committee Established R 4
[KOMMUNIST 31 Jul]
Trade Union Column To Appear in Estonian Paper R 4
Dissident Antsupov To Face Trial in Ukraine [Paris AFP] R 4
Briefs: Award to Barapash

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Official Cites CSA Statistics T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 12 Aug T 1
Deryabin Notes Livestock Unit's Semiannual Data T 2
[TRUD 7 Aug]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launching of Cosmos-1295 Satellite Announced U 1
Official Comments on USSR-Bulgaria Satellite U 1
Party, Government Decision on Biotechnology U 1
[PRAVDA 30 Jul]

TASS ISSUES STATEMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD131452 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 13 Aug 81

["TASS Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--On August 6, the day when the Hiroshima victims were commemorated, U.S. President Reagan took the decision to start unfolding the production of neutron weapons. As a consequence of this decision, taken with cynical disregard for the will and interests of the peoples of the globe, the U.S. nuclear arsenal, vast as it is, is being replenished with a new, especially barbarous means of mass destruction.

This step of the U.S. administration is another striking example of an approach to international relations that is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences. If we put the measures taken by the United States during the past few years in a row, among them a steep increase in military spending, the frustration of the ratification of the SALT II accord, preparations for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and, lastly the decision on the production of neutron weapons, it becomes absolutely clear that Washington has taken a course for the runaway arms race and for destabilising the world situation.

It is no accident that the latest decision of the U.S. administration has evoked especial indignation and alarm in many countries of the world and even in the majority of the NATO countries. Actually, Beijing alone has dared to overtly approve it.

Trying to mislead the peoples in order to weaken the explosion of indignation against the U.S., Washington is now claiming that neutron charges, as they are produced, will be stockpiled on American territory and that, therefore, this is "a purely domestic affair" of the United States."

But it is clear to everyone that neutron weapons are created to be used not on U.S. territory and that any day they may find their way to the European Continent or another region which the White House would like to proclaim "a sphere of vital U.S. interests." As a consequence, what is referred to as a U.S. 'domestic affair' today will bring about the death of millions of people on other continents and mark the outbreak of a worldwide nuclear conflagration, the flames of which will engulf the United States as well.

Washington has obviously decided to face its NATO allies with a fait accompli, that is, first to create stockpiles of neutron weapons and then to force them to accommodate those weapons on their territories.

This is not the first instance of Washington not even thinking it necessary to reckon with the opinion of nations, including U.S. allies, in matters affecting their very existence. All the more irresponsible is the position of certain leaders of West European countries who are actually playing up to the criminal American plan in an attempt to create the impression that the decision taken by Washington does not concern them.

The U.S. President's decision on the production of neutron weapons spotlights with particular clarity the hypocrisy of Washington's allegations about its intention to seek agreements on nuclear arms reductions.

In reality everything that has been done by the present U.S. administration so far goes in the opposite direction, in the direction of building up the U.S. military potential, of heightening international tension and complicating talks in the sphere of disarmament. The United States is now banking on force.

Meanwhile, the experience of the past decades proves irrefutably that this is not the road which can ensure peace and the security of peoples, including the people of the United States. Quite the contrary.

The appearance of neutron weapons in arms arsenals would lead to a dangerous lowering of the so-called nuclear threshold, or, to put it in simpler terms, to a greater risk of outbreak of nuclear war, and the entire responsibility for this will rest with the United States of America.

The assertion that the neutron charge is a "clean", almost "humane" weapon is a dangerous illusion that the U.S. strategists are trying to instill in the minds of the people. And this is being said about the weapon that is meant specifically for the destruction of humans, the consequences of the use of which, as scientists warn, will last a very long time and will have a deleterious effect on the coming generations. This is "humanism--Washington style."

All honest people must raise their voice in defence of the man's primary right, the right to life, frustrate the barbarous plans of the U.S. military connected with neutron weapons. Reason shows that the stockpiling of ever new means of warfare must be countered decisively with the alternative of curbing, reducing and eventually eliminating armaments, including nuclear arms.

As is know, the Soviet Union has suggested more than once that an agreement be reached on mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons and on banning them. The concrete draft of an international convention to this effect that has been submitted by socialist countries is on the negotiating table, in the Disarmament Committee at Geneva.

The Soviet leading circles are convinced as ever that such a decision suits in the best possible way the task of strengthening peace, and would meet the interests of all states and peoples.

At the same time no one should have any doubts that, in the light of the steps taken by the United States of America, the Soviet Union will appraise the situation that is emerging accordingly, and take the necessary measures to ensure its own security and the security of its friends and allies.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES REPORT ON REAGAN BOMB DECISION

Comparison of the TASS report entitled "Reagan Decision on Neutron Bomb Assailed," which was published on page AA 1 of the 10 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 August under the headline "A Step Toward Nuclear Catastrophe" reveals the following differences:

The PRAVDA version omits the last sentence in paragraph three.

Paragraph four, line three PRAVDA reads: ...weapon is an "internal affair" of the U.S....

Paragraph five, line two reads: ...called in Washington, "enhanced radiation weapon." They tried in...

COMMENTARIES ASSAIL U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Decision 'Heavyhanded' Move

LD121344 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Excerpts] If we are to belive the American press, as the planning group of the U.S. National Security Council met at the White House after President Reagan's decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb, there was some controversy between the defense and state secretaries. To be sure, the secretary of state by no means opposed the neutron bomb, he is just as zealous as the head of the Pentagon in accelerating the nuclear race. However, according to the New York TIMES, he had some reservations about the moment chosen for announcing the decision. Alexander Haig contended that the adoption of this decision now would have a serious impact on U.S.-European relations and could but heighten the apprehension that the United States was planning to wage a nuclear war in Europe. The move was bound to increase still further the growing opposition in Europe to the stationing of new American medium-range missiles there in 1983. Here is what our news analyst, Sergey Losev comments:

The initial world reaction to the White House move has confirmed that the fears expressed by the Department of State were well grounded after all: It was an awkward, heavyhanded move. The United States allies within NATO are indignant over the unwillingness of the American administration to hold consultations with Europe on this issue, which ultimately boils down to this: whether the European Continent will be destroyed, or not destroyed, in the event of a nuclear war. The policy of the White House immensely damages the security of the United States itself. It is clear as day, however, that the Pentagon's plans to gain military advantages with the help of the neutron weapon are built on sand. Now that the Reagan administration has brazenly turned down the Soviet proposal on mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb, the Soviet Union will draw appropriate conclusions in terms of countering this challenge. It will do whatever is necessary to ensure its own security and the security of its allies.

Worldwide Use Envisaged

LD121518 Moscow TASS English 1355 GMT 12 Aug 81

[TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev: "An Overall Threat to Peace"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS--The Pentagon leaders are drafting a plan for arming the U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe with neutron weapons. It follows from today's report of the Washington POST that it is intended, in particular, to substitute neutron charges for "obsolete" 8-inch artillery shells and conventional warheads for Lance missiles. Recently President Reagan ordered the full-scale production of neutron weapons without advance consultations with the governments of the U.S. NATO allies.

However, neutron weapons pose a threat not only to the Europeans. U.S. military bases with American troops contingents are scattered all over the world: on the Okinawa Island in Japan, in South Korea, to which the Pentagon's command intends to send an additional contingent shortly, on the Philippines and in Latin America.

Undoubtedly, as soon as the Pentagon generals have enough neutron bombs and charges, they will not miss their chance to [words indistinct] all the U.S. troops on the territories of other countries, including both the Rapid Deployment Forces and the Sinai "multinational forces" intended to substitute U.S. occupation for Israeli.

The neutron bomb is not a defense weapon, as the Washington leaders claim. Conversely, the very nature of this enhanced-radiation weapon, as the neutron bomb is called, shows that it is intended exclusively for aggressive purposes, namely, for the annihilation of people.

While killing people, this "humane," or "clean" weapon at the same time leaves property, including technology, buildings, factories, etc, intact. It is easy to imagine what, for instance, the oilfields in the Middle East will look like if the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, for which bases are already being prepared in that region, use neutron weapons there.

The oilfields will not be damaged but the Arabs, the rightful owners of oil, will no longer be there. This can happen in any part of the world if the United States decided that its "national interests" are "jeopardized." This can happen, for instance, in Africa, particularly in the countries which are rich in strategic raw materials, or in Latin America, particularly in the Panama Canal Zone, in order to restore U.S. undivided dominance over that international water route.

In other words, neutron weapons with which Washington has begun arming itself contrary to the protests of the world public, pose a threat to the whole world. They can also be used against the national-liberation forces of those nations which are striving for independence and the right to self-determination.

Having decided to launch the production of neutron weapons, the U.S. administration has again exposed itself before the public as an opponent of the lessening of world tension and the curtailment of the arms race, above all, the race of nuclear arms. This step shows that the U.S. persists in its striving to achieve military superiority, which will enable it to dictate its terms to the world.

ITALIAN DECISION ON U.S. BASE LINKED TO BOMB PLANS

LD121422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Aug 81

[TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev: "Rome--Against the National Interest"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS)--The decision by the Italian Government to begin building bases for American medium-range missiles in the village of Comiso, on Sicily coincided with the time when the whole of mankind marked the 36th anniversary of the nuclear tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It also coincided with U.S. President Reagan's instructions to begin full-scale production of the neutron weapon--that most barbarous, inhuman, weapon of mass destruction. These coincidences were obviously not accidental. They reflect fully the essence of Washington's adventurist course, which imposed a policy on its NATO allies which contradicts their national interests. Being in a position of permanent domestic instability, the Italian Government took a decision which will probably complicate the political situation, not only in Italy but also in other European countries. This is why the news from Rome about the intention to start building bases for American nuclear missiles gave rise to concern throughout the continent.

Official circles in Italy are trying to smother the unfavorable reaction of public opinion by hazy references to the desirability of East-West talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons. But this is only a reservation. Official circles in Rome cannot be unaware that Washington is using the idea of talks with the Soviet Union as a diversionary maneuver in order to continue the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. The leaders of the North Atlantic bloc affirm that they are not preparing to use them, but are deploying them with the sole aim of 'deterring the enemy.' But this is the purest deceit. Washington sees West Europe, including Italy, as a theater of military activities. This is proved, among other things, by President Reagan's instruction to produce the neutron weapon, intended primarily for application on European soil.

The argument is also advanced in Rome that the location of American nuclear missiles on Sicily will "promote the economic development of the island." If we are to be guided by such logic, then we should deliberately organize conflagrations to ensure work for the firemen.

There was a time in the history of Rome when the city was set on fire so that the supreme ruler should receive inspiration. At that time, the fire was limited to one city. But in the case of a nuclear conflagration, figuratively speaking, the affair will not be limited to Rome alone--the fate of all civilization will be at stake.

Under the present conditions, there is a safe way to prevent such a conflagration. That is, to freeze the existing nuclear arsenals and to start talks without preconditions, which is what the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have been tirelessly calling for.

HAIG SPEECH SHOWS U.S. PURSUING CONFRONTATION

LD121910 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The U.S. administration is bent on continuing to base its foreign policies and Soviet-American relations on the notorious "position of strength" and attempts of diktat with regard to the Soviet Union. This is seen from the speech by Secretary of State Alexander Haig before the American Bar Association in New Orleans.

In dilating about the necessity of progress towards a world characterised by peace, the secretary of state flatly asserted that this "progress" "depends on the strength of the United States".

Speaking about Soviet-American relations, Haig admitted that the irreconcilable differences between the USSR and the U.S. "must not be permitted to bring a global catastrophe" and claimed that the U.S. administration wanted constructive and mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union. However, it follows from what he said later that this is nothing more than words, which are used by Washington to cover up its policy of global confrontation.

Playing up to those militarist circles in the United States, which dream about the restoration of military supremacy over the Soviet Union, Haig proclaimed the build-up of U.S. foreign policy. This, he clarified, includes the "modernization and expansion" of the existing forces.

In a bid to justify the policy of putting the arms race into still higher gear, the latest manifestation of which was the administration's decision to start the full-scale production of neutron weapons, Haig expatiated on the mythical "Soviet military build-up" which, allegedly, left the West behid.

Without advancing any proof, the secretary of state accused the USSR and its allies of "expansionism" and "aggressiveness", demanding from them "greater restraint" and even "reciprocity" although it is common knowledge that it is precisely the United States, and not the Soviet Union, which is expanding its military presence in various parts of the world and stepping up militarist preparations under the pretext of ensuring its "vital interests".

Haig's pronouncements upon the problem of the limitation of strategic weapons leave no doubt that the present U.S. administration lacks a constructive approach to this problem and that it does not show even the slightest interest in its solution. He stated plainly that until recently the U.S. had overestimated the extent to which arms control negotiations would ease tensions.

Haig stressed the point that the resumption of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks should be preceded by "preparations" and thorough conceptual studies. As is known, Washington has already protracted these "preparations" for many months and is in no hurry to give the specific date for the resumption of the talks though during his election campaign Ronald Reagan gave assurances that this was the first thing he would do when he took office.

The secretary of state again reaffirmed Washington's intention to "link" the arms control talks with the USSR with other problems, which are not connected with them in any way.

Haig crudely attacked international assistance to Afghanistan, against which the U.S. together with China are waging an undeclared war.

Speaking about trade and economic relations between the USSR and the U.S., which Washington is seeking to bring to naught, the secretary of state gave to understand that the current administration intends to use them as a means of pressure on the Soviet Union.

On the whole, the speech of the head of the American foreign policy department shows that the U.S. administration is steadily following its line of confrontation with the Soviet Union, of the departure from the policy of international detente and of the revival of the "cold war."

RUSAKOV CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY

LD060426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Yevgeniy Rusakov commentary published in 6 August PRAVDA: "Strategy of Brigandage"]

[Text] Operating in the channel of the "new military strategy" being worked out by the Pentagon, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has issued a directive on an increase over the next 5 years in the Armed Forces by an additional 200,000 people, and a grant of billions of dollars to the military-industrial complex for the production of the latest weapons.

In the program directives to the Armed Forces, Weinberger ordered that the necessary potential be acquired for a retaliatory strike at the Soviet Union by conventional means, if this will give an advantage to the United States of America. The Pentagon is expatiating about some sort of "retaliatory strike" at the Soviet Union. But what is hidden behind this?

Another aggressive concept: Armed Forces will prepare for a world war, during which operations in one area, wherever it may be, are being planned in combination with operations in other theaters of military actions, not only to rebuff a Soviet advance in some place or other but also to make a retaliatory strike in another place where we will have the advantage -- this is how the New York TIMES sets out the new concept in the understanding of the Pentagon officials. To put it more simply: not defense but attack, modestly going under the name of retaliatory strike; not a localization of military conflict, the possibility of which is being examined by the Pentagon militarists, but its expansion to a global scale; not a settlement of conflicts by peaceful means, but inflaming them.

Perhaps Weinberger's reliance on conventional arms means a decrease in the stress on the present administration's military strategy doctrine of nuclear arms? No, it is quite the reverse. Washington is striving to complement the first strike potential, that is, a nuclear attack, which it is creating, with the possibilities of unleashing a "low-level" war with the use of nonnuclear weapons. Further, in accordance with the well-known concept of the stages of escalation and the Carter Directive 59, the unthinkable is being thought: Following a local, conventional armed conflict, there will be a tactical and then a "limited" strategic nuclear war and finally an all-out nuclear missile war.

The military strategic concept of the Pentagon boss threatens not just the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Trained and armed for aggression with the use of conventional weapons, American troops will always be available for Washington to use as a means of carrying out gunboat diplomacy in relation to the developing countries. The new bellicose strategy also poses no less a threat to the allies of the United States, especially in Western Europe, for the Pentagon might extend a conflict, say in the Near East, to the European Continent or vice versa.

This is the essence of the concept of the two and a half wars and the global responsibility of the United States of America. Weinberger's concept is another confirmation of the fact that Washington is pursuing a course toward confrontation and international brigandage.

U.S. TO USE SHUTTLE TO 'MILITARIZE' SPACE

PM121403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 3

[M. Rostarchuk article: "The Shuttle in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] The deeper official Washington plunges into militarist intoxication, the more clearly the sinister theme of the military use of space is heard in the American press and in the utterances of the Pentagon bosses. The test flights of the reusable Columbia spacecraft, carried out this April, prompted these revelations. On board the astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen made 36 circuits of the earth and landed on the bed of a dried-up lake on the territory of Edwards Air Force Base (California).

Columbia's flight took place 2 and a bit more years later than scheduled. The shuttle program, SCIENCE magazine admits, only managed to be saved thanks to the energetic intervention of the U.S. Air Force, that "influential silent partner of NASA," which for about 3 years has been engaged in studying the potential military possibilities of the reusable spacecraft. The conclusion of the generals was this: By adopting the shuttle program as part of its armory, the American Air Force will be able to considerably increase the effectiveness of reconnaissance, diversify its means of waging combat actions and also raise its technical level of equipment to a qualitatively new level.

On the basis of these studies the U.S. Air Force sent the President a special report proposing that the whole shuttle program be transferred to the Pentagon's jurisdiction. Although the White House only partially supported this idea, NASA was granted extra funds, including over $1 billion on the Pentagon's account.

The NASA leadership and the U.S. Defense Department feel that the Columbia's flight proved the viability of the shuttle program and confirmed the great hopes pinned on it. It is stressed that it could become the United States' chief and sole space program. It is expected, the Chicago TRIBUNE wrote in this connection, that President R. Reagan will declare the further development and improvement of the shuttle program as the main national task of the United States, including probably the creation of a manned orbital space stations in order to guarantee the United States a military presence in space.

In an interview with that paper, the leader of NASA's section for developing long-term space programs, T. (Fister), provided a more accurate definition of the aims which the United States is pursuing in space: "The state which controls space at the same time controls the new age.... Progress in the matter of opening up space received a boost after the military became interested in it and they do not intend to pass up the advantages which it promises them. The military will set the tone in the so-called 'industrialization of space.'"

(Fister) is echoed by the Pentagon's military strategists too, who declare that the launching of the shuttle is an important milestone in military history. Apart from the important commercial aspects of the flight by Columbia, whose construction cost tens of billions of dollars, its launching marks the beginning of manned military operations at altitudes from 200 miles, the altitude which the shuttle reaches, to literally any height imaginable.

Here is the admission of Dr James Van Allen of Iowa State University, a long-time participant in American space research: "NASA will be swamped by the Defense Department when it comes to using the shuttle. So why not honestly call it a military program?"

SCIENCE magazine reports that a special space planning section was recently created in the U.S. Defense Department whose duties include the elaboration of U.S. military policy in space and Pentagon space programs.

This section's employees are currently working on plans for the most efficient utilization of shuttle type spacecraft for military purposes in the next few years.

One of this section's first projects is to organize regular and continuous launches into orbit of spy satellites and strategic communications satellites. In the next 3 years alone over 115 such military "missions" are planned. The first military space project involving a shuttle-type craft will be the development of the Navstar system of global observation consisting of 18 satellites.

The second major Pentagon program is the creation of laser weapons which will be installed on shuttle-type spacecraft. The chief aim of the laser "guns" will be to destroy their intercontinental missiles immediately after launching.

The Pentagon has been carrying out laser weapon tests since 1978. Airborne missiles, shells, drones and tanks have been the targets for attack by laser beam. According to the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, space provides ideal conditions for laser weapons. Tests on laser guns in space are being planned by the Pentagon for the fourth launch of the reusable shuttle, planned for mid-April next year. According to the Chicago TRIBUNE, laser devices will be permanently in space by the end of the current decade.

As the Pentagon correspondent of the ABC television company, J. McWethy reported, the United States is also carrying out intensive work to create more powerful beam weapons. It is a question of the so-called x-ray laser, in which a small nuclear explosion is used, followed by intensive x-radiation.

A Pentagon report to the U.S. Congress shows that laser beam weapons designed for deployment in space make the now existing arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons completely vulnerable. A considerable number of enemy ballistic missiles and aircraft, observers point out, can be destroyed by chemical lasers. Even the minimum deadlines necessary to deploy such weapons in space are defined.

Political observers stress that the Pentagon's sinister plans to shift the arms race into space have received the full support of President R. Reagan's administration. In particular, as congressional officials maintain, Reagan is seeking the allocation of $300 million for the development of space-based laser weapons in the next fiscal year alone.

As far as reusable spacecraft are concerned, the American press reports the development of small "space cruisers" which can be launched from earth or from a large shuttle craft and are capable of returning independently and also a plan, already elaborated, for a single-seater combat spacecraft which could be built in 2 and 1/2 years. It also reports as a possible use for the shuttle the fitting on board of up to 100 or more missiles with nuclear warheads.

The following facts which have become available to the press also attest to the Pentagon's attempts to militarize space. The U.S. Air Force has announced that it is going to build a combined space center at a cost of $450 million in Colorado, from where all future flights by shuttle craft and military satellites will be controlled. In the budget for 1982 the Pentagon has asked for over $500 million for scientific research and experimental design work connected with shuttle spacecraft. At Vandenberg Air Force Base (California) a space-flight center which will be the military double of the launch complex at Cape Canaveral is being built. This base will enter service in 1984.

The Pentagon's unrestrained desire to militarize space (despite existing international agreements) fits in perfectly with the general course of the current U.S. administration, which is trying to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union. In gambling on space, the Pentagon strategists are hoping to obtain "an overwhelming strategic weapon," as Washington POST observer J. Anderson wrote.

However, the Pentagon strategists are losing sight of the fact that scientific and technical development in our time proceeds along parallel lines in various countries and each of their actions in the particular military sphere cannot fail to be taken into account by the other side and provoke counteraction. Soviet achievements in various spheres of science and technology are cogent evidence of this.

The criminal efforts of the U.S. administration and the U.S. military-industrial complex aimed at spreading the arms race to space pose a serious threat to all mankind.

REAGAN LETTER TO SCHMIDT ON TALKS EXAMINED

PM121224 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Gennadiy Gerasimov under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "A Horse at the Water, or a Postscript to Reagan's Letter"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a letter to FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt. The letter was dated 17 July but extracts from it have only now appeared.

Reagan was writing on the eve of his personal meeting with the addressee at the conference of the "seven" in Ottawa, which meeting enabled the President to say what he wanted to say, but not to write, to "dear chancellor," and that is leaving aside the opportunities offered by the telephone.

The unusual epistolary procedure was chosen in order to lend extra weight to what Reagan was communicating to Schmidt: The written word has permanence.

The President's communication was to the effect that he would start talks with the Soviet Union this very year, somewhere between mid-November and Christmas. The letter offered no reply to the obvious question why the United States was not ready to start talks immediately. But Schmidt said in a U.S. television interview that he would be "a lot happier" if the talks were to start earlier.

Remember that initially the new U.S. administration did not want talks at all. What it wanted was a war of words and that was what it started. Moscow ignored the challenge and responded with an invitation to a dialogue, issued from the lofty platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. Responsibility for the fate of peace was counterposed to irresponsible toying with the destiny of peace.

Schmidt reflected the stance of the United States' Western allies when he said: "Without dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union none of the smaller states is in a position to achieve world peace. Therefore we are besieging Washington, and Moscow too, with requests to begin an East-West dialogue."

There is no need to "beseige" Moscow: The gates are open. That was confirmed by our recent visitors W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International, and Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state.

Washington is a different matter. "Contradictory signals," as people now like to call them, have issued and indeed still are issuing from Washington. On the one hand, the President says that he is "not against entering into negotiations." On the other hand, officials stress the multitude of unfinished preliminary work and the importance of meeting a number of preliminary conditions. This "work" includes, they say, the United States' securing for itself a "position of strength" at the future talks. In fact, this is equivalent to wrecking them: The Soviet Union will only agree to a dialogue between equals. Among the "conditions" they list "linkage" with "the Russians' behavior." For example, at a dinner in Ottawa, that is, after having sent the letter, Reagan said the success of the arms control talks would depend on the Soviet Union's behavior worldwide.

This stance offers an opportunity for sabotaging and blocking the talks: After all one could even seize on bogus "misdemeanors," but in no circumstances will the Soviet Union adapt its policy to fit in with marks for good behavior meted out by Washington. Dialogue on the preservation of peace is just as much in Soviet national interests as it is in U.S. national interests.

One might speculate that when he wrote the letter to Schmidt Reagan's hand was guided by tactical considerations, not by considerations of principle. Schmidt, the initiator of the whole "Euromissiles" problem, has staked his political future on the implementation of both parts of the so-called NATO "dual decision": arms upgrading and negotiations. The arms are being upgraded but the talks are being blocked and the widespread protest movement in Western Europe is growing. The public has compared official statements by Washington circles about there being "no need to hurry" with Schmidt's optimistic predictions that Washington is seeking talks (in April, for example, Schmidt said that the start had been postponed because of the attempt on Reagan's life).

A curious passage in the President's letter is mentioned: He asks Schmidt to believe him and Secretary of State Alexander Haig and not to react to contradictory statements by other U.S. officials. It was the Bible that posed the question: For if the trumpet gives an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle? If Haig is speaking for the living while Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is saying a requiem for the dead what is the true U.S. foreign policy?

Anyway, it is becoming increasigly clear that, by its promises concerning talks, the United States wants to take the wind out of the sails of the protest movement against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

We do not need talk about talks, we need talks. As D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, confirmed the other day in a PRAVDA article, "We are ready to sit down at the negotiation table tomorrow" In proposing a moratorium, the Soviet side is not stating any preliminary conditions.

While being a political move, Reagan's letter to Schmidt is at the same time an index of European potential. As Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, "you may lead a horse to water -- and the West Europeans have managed to convince Reagan about medium-range missile talks." The next task facing the European public is to make the horse drink.

PRAVDA ON EFFECT OF U.S. MISSILES ON FRG RELATIONS

PM131106 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "USSR-FRG: Foundation of Trust"]

[Text] Bonn, August--My neighbors in the aircraft flying to the FRG were some teachers from Kassel. Together with a group of colleagues from other West German cities they had been vacationing in Sochi, had spent 2 days in Moscow and were now returning home. Back at Sheremetyevo Airport I had been struck by another group--tall, slim, choice young people. It turned out that they were our swimmers, flying to contests in the FRG.

It was a scheduled flight from Moscow to Frankfurt-am-Main. However, such trips, like many other things that are now drawing our countries closer together, became routine not so long ago. The new era in Soviet-FRG relations--and those are by no means bombastic words, taking into account the nature of the changes that have occurred and their significance for the destiny of Europe--began with the signing of the Moscow treaty.

Today, 11 years later, this question frequently arises: Have the expectations of those days been realized and are there grounds for feeling satisfied with what has been achieved? No one is in any doubt that, but for the Moscow treaty, Europe and the world would be different and the seventies would not have gone down in history as the decade of detente and of building peaceful relations among states.

Even today, under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation, what has been achieved is continuing to work for the cause of peace.

In certain main directions of cooperation between our countries the unfettered forces of attraction have acquired considerably dynamism. Its most important stages of development are organically linked with the Soviet-West German summit meetings. They have always given a powerful boost to the process of materializing the Moscow treaty and advancing international detente.

As a result of a number of these meetings agreements have been concluded which have opened up the horizons of cooperation through to the start of the next country. The 25-year agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation in the sphere of the economy and of industry, signed during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978, was such an agreement. That accord was an act exerting a great political influence on the overall situation in Europe and in the world and an important factor of international life. The significance of that document is being felt now that attempts are being made to disturb the fabric of the mutually advantageous ties which came into being over the past decade.

"We cannot agree to trade with our East European neighbours being turned into some sort of political instrument...." Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt declared after the recent conference of leaders of seven leading capitalist countires in Ottawa, where the United States tried to persuade its partners to curtail trade and economic relations with the socialist countries. "On the contrary," the more freely and widely economic exchange develops, the more we can hope that this will have a positive effect on political relations too."

In the southern part of Cologne, where the Soviet trade mission is situated, it is possible to see motor vehicles with license plates from almost all the country's cities. More than 1,500 West German enterprises participate in commodity exchange with the Soviet Union. Some of them have entered into direct industrial cooperation. From 1970 through 1980 trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG increased more than tenfold--from R544 million to R5.8 billion. At the same time a greater balance between exports and imports has been achieved as a result of efforts in recent years.

Among the capitalist countries the FRG firmly holds first place in trade with the Soviet Union--which greatly stabilizes the development of its economy. Orders from the socialist countries provide at least half a million permanent jobs. With unemployment which long ago topped the million mark, this has a very important effect.

The development of mutually advantageous cooperation is of considerable advantage to both sides and there are many examples to illustrate this. The large-scale, long-term nature of economic ties with the USSR has a positive effect on the state of the economy of all Western Europe. The construction of such industrial complexes as the Kama truck plant and the [Staryy Oskol] metallurgical combine required the participation of industrial groups not only in the FRG but in a number of other countries. This positive experience presents the opportunity to move on to all-European projects, above all in the power industry sphere.

Is such cooperation directed against any other country? The experience of recent years completely refutes such conjectures. The construction of the Soviet giants has always left room for the industry of other countries too, including the United States. If today, as a result of a shortsighted policy, Washington is excluding its industrial potential from "East-West" trade exchange, the blame for this cannot be laid on others.

However, the negative consequences of the Reagan administration's adventurist course are beginning to make themselves felt in Western Europe, including the FRG. A real danger has arisen that together with a number of other NATO states, the country will find itself drawn into the arms race being launched by the United States in the illusory hope of achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Washington's plan is for an American "nuclear missile curtain" to divide Europe into two hostile camps, destroy the living fabric of ties, isolate the western part of the continent and establish American dominance over it. The antidente policy implemented by the United States and the desire to be the "number one" power in the world are, at the present stage, directed against Western Europe too. This is the essence of the NATO decision on "arms upgrading," that is, on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

It is therefore not surprising that the closer the commencement of the decision's implementation--1983--comes, the more fears it arouses among Europeans. Many people here believe that the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles will, first and foremost, have a negative effect on FRG-USSR relations. After all, the Moscow treaty documents the renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force. Yet surely the new American nuclear missiles will constitute such a threat? Certain FRG political leaders, seeking to reassure the public, are lavish with assurances that they will not permit the unleashing of a new war on their territory. But will they really have the right to veto the use of the American missiles?

The 1970 Moscow treaty formed a unique foundation of confidence on which Europe started to build former relations between states with different sociopolitical systems, in accordance with the interests of both West and East. This enabled the FRG to grow from a "political pygmy" vegetating in the trenches of the "cold war" into an equal partner, respected in the international arena not only in Western Europe but in Eastern Europe too. Will the country not lose that trust and respect if it opens up the way for Washington's new nuclear weapons onto its territory?

At present in the broad circles of the Social Democratic Party, as well as in the second ruling party, the Free Democrats, people are really beginning to grasp the full danger of Washington's nuclear missile plans. Some Bonn politicians try to assuage the growing alarm in their own parties and throughout the country by saying that the Americans will deliver their missiles, "passions will subside" and Europe "will be able to return to its usual agenda." An obvious illusion. Europe with Pershing II and cruise missiles will be different. The first item on the European agenda will be not the strengthening of confidence but the neutralization of the disproportion which will be caused by the relocation of the strike components of American's nuclear missile potential in close proximity to the socialist countries' borders. After all, the NATO decision itself has already caused a sharp change for the worse in the political climate. Without foisting it on the West European partners, Washington would be unable, purely by means of mobilizing its own efforts, to count on changing the world correlation of forces in its own favor and would not dare to lay claim so persistently to hegemony.

How will the FRG now use this foundation of trust and its prestige which grew during the normalization of relations with the East? Much is now clear and the wall of fabrications about the "Soviet threat" built by local reactionary propaganda is crumbling. A decisive role here has been played by the USSR's repeatedly stated specific proposals, particularly our country's readiness to suspend the deployment of medium-range missiles in the USSR's western regions the day that talks begin on the essence of the matter and even to reduce the number of the USSR's medium-range nuclear facilities from the present level if, of course, the NATO countries refrain from deploying similar Washington weaponry.

In proposing this the Soviet Union has done as much as it could for its part. "How can one fail to see the hand extended by the Soviet Union to disarmament!" H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, has stated: "Its readiness for talks is an indisputable fact and let no one say that they do not know this. The U.S. nuclear missile adventurism must be curbed since no one can guarantee that the Pentagon will not one day arrive at the thought that, as a result of installing the missiles in Western Europe, nuclear war against the USSR would become a 'calculated risk,' as it were, and that 'only the European Continent' might be laid waste here."

The arms buildup must not be the only way of achieving a military balance between West and East. This goal can be reached by a mutual reduction in the level of armaments. The Soviet Union has made its contribution so that the valuable fruits of detente are not crushed and the basis of the relations laid down by the Moscow treaty do not suffer in the insane vortex of a new round in the arms race.

...The day after our arrival in Frankfurt-am-Main the 600 passengers of a special "workers' train" who had been touring the Soviet Union returned to the FRG. One thing predominated in the abundance of impressions and statements of all those who had returned. (Kristel Deren), a representative of the Metal Workers' Trade Union at Dortmund's (Kesh-vestfalenkhyutte) plant, put it in these terms: "My ideas about the USSR have changed. I have rid myself of cumulative prejudices. Many things proved to be quite different and I have become convinced above all that the Russians do not want war."

KORIONOV ON TALKS, SOVIET RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEACE

PM121012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by political commentator Vitaliy Korionov: "Aware of the Scale of its Responsibility"]

[Text] The 5 months since the 26th CPSU Congress have plainly confirmed that the foreign policy ideas put forward by the congress are continuing to perform their noble, humane task. People of good will in foreign countries are right when they say that, had the Soviet communist forum not put forward major, new, constructive peace initiatives, the danger of war would be even graver and peace-loving states and peoples would not have the positive prospects they have at present. The more furiously active the instigators of military adventures become in the imperialist camp the more aware the peoples become of the timelines and topicality of the Soviet peace initiatives.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are constantly guided by the command of the great Lenin, who insisted that as many decisions and steps as possible be taken which actually lead toward peace, if not the comlete elimination of the dangers of war.

It is a difficult struggle. The more imperialism senses that it is historically doomed, the more frenziedly its aggressive circles grip the poisoned weapon of the "position of strength" policy. Life confirms the correctness of V.I. Lenin's words: "It is quite naive to think that peace can easily be achieved, that you only have to mention peace and the bourgeoisie will hand it to us on a plate."

In the present tense situation only a consistent and, at the same time, flexible course on the part of the socialist community countries, based on the might of socialism and backed by peace-loving forces the world over, can frustrate the aggressor's perfidious schemes.

The peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress is a complex of feasible measures aimed at forestalling the danger that threatens mankind. They include the immediate continuation of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the widening of the zone of application of confidence-building measures. The peace program envisages concrete proposals on reducing nuclear and conventional arms and the elimination of seats of conflict everywhere.

The USSR rejects the imperialist policy of diktat. It believes that even the most complex international issues can and must be settled via talks.

Endeavoring to implement the peace program, the Soviet Union has made a number of new initiatives since the congress. They are large-scale proposals. They are distinguished by their concrete and realistic nature and by the willingness to consider other states' interests and positions.

"We believe," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that lasting peace must be a just peace, a peace among equals, where there are no relationships based on supremacy and subordination.

"We believe that lasting peace is peace for all. There can be no tranquillity if the flames of war are flickering even in one corner of the world.

"We believe that lasting peace must presuppose cooperation, meetings and contacts between statesmen and reliable ties between countries and peoples."

Soviet policy concentrates mainly on parts of the world where the situation is most threatening as a result of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy.

The paramount demand of the peoples' vital interests is the cessation of the nuclear arms race in Europe. The CPSU and the Soviet state reject the dangerous concept of the NATO bosses who insist that building up arms can be a way of preserving peace. There is another, sensible way--reciprocal lowering of arms levels. The Soviet Union is prepared to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country the day talks begin on the point at issue. This position, reemphasized by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in conversation with W. Brandt, met with the sympathy of broad international circles, including certain circles in the Socialist International.

If the NATO countries do not deploy extra U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on European territory, the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in its western regions compared with the present level. The USSR is prepared at any time to enter into negotiations not only on the limitation but also on the reduction--and considerable at that--of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Europe must be "defused." This is the aim of the USSR's concrete proposals on turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. The USSR is ready to commit itself to the nonuse of nuclear weapons against the countries of northern Europe and to conclude multilateral and bilateral agreements to that effect. Our country's good will is further evidenced by its stated readiness to consider the question of certain other measures relating to its own territory in the area adjoining the nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The USSR's proposal makes such a mess of the plans of the enemies of peace that the hackles of official Washington and the NATO leadership immediately rose.

The Soviet Union proposes that the method of honest collective quest for an all-embracing settlement on a principled and realistic basis be used to normalize the situation in the Near East as well. Only a naive person would believe Washington's hypocritical assertions that it is worried about the questions of ensuring the safety of oil supply routes from the Persian Gulf. In fact, it is the adventurist actions of the U.S. ruling circles in turning the Near East region into a bridgehead for military aggression and supporting Tel Aviv's piracy which are straining the situation there to the limit.

The Soviet Union's program for resolving the Near East crisis is encountering ever growing acknowledgement on the part of Arab and other peoples. The USSR proposed convening a new international conference to work out an all-embracing Near East settlement with the participation of all interested sides, including of course the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The USSR urged strict and total observance in relations with the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America of the democratic principles of equality and the accepted norms of international law--principles such as recognition of the right of all peoples to decide their own internal affairs without outside interference; abandonment of attempts to establish any form of rule or hegemony over peoples; strict respect for countries' territorial integrity and inviolability of their borders; unconditional recognition of the right of every state to equal participation in international life; full recognition of these states' sovereignty over their own natural resources; and respect for nonaligned status.

Were the Western powers to accept this "code of conduct," this would be of beneficial significance in other parts of the world as well.

The proposals on transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation are an implicit extension of the Soviet initiatives. They envisage extending to the Mediterranean region the confidence-building measures in the military sphere--measures which have already demonstrated their worth in international practice: a coordinated reduction of armed forces in that area; the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean; the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear Mediterranean countries; and a commitment by the nuclear powers not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not allow those weapons to be deployed on its territory.

The Soviet state's stance vis-a-vis the African Continent is suffused with deep respect for the people's vital interests. The USSR has proceeded and continues to proceed from the premise that Africa is the sphere of vital interests of the Africans and the Africans alone. The overwhelming majority of the "dark continent's" peoples have chosen the path of freedom and independence. This is the lawful right of the peoples and it must be respected. Long-suffering Africa must be completely cleansed of the legacy of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and all the continent's resources must be in the hands of the Africans.

The peoples are rightly alarmed by the attempts of U.S. imperialists and their accomplices to supercharge the atmosphere in the Far East and Southeast Asia. The military-political partnership of Washington, Beijing and Tokyo, based on anti-Sovietism and hegemonism, has become a serious destabilizing factor in the international situation. Each of the participants in the "triangle" that is being cobbled together has its own selfish designs [illegible]s seeking to strengthen its positions at the others' expense. But it is the cause of world peace which is suffering. Practical measures are being taken to make the United States the arsenal for the Chinese expansionists. Pakistan has begun to be flooded with modern U.S. weapons, which are poisoning the atmosphere throughout the region. Naturally, a number of ASEAN countries are alarmed, as is peace-loving India.

In all parts of the world the Leninist Soviet foreign policy serves well the cause of preserving and strengthening peace. However cunning the anti-Soviets and anticommunists are in their efforts to give a false picture of the USSR's consistent course, the people can see that the Soviet state is invariably true to its great principles.

Our country's might is great but it is not threatening anyone. It has been placed at the service of the cause of peace. The USSR has never sought nor is it seeking military superiority over anyone. Our country advocates strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union will not let anyone infringe on the legitimate interests of its security and the security of its allies: It will not allow the current strategic military balance to be upset. A potential aggressor must know that our country will be able to respond swiftly and effectively to any challenge, wherever it comes from.

The Soviet Union states clearly and plainly that anyone who is genuinely opposed to the threat of thermonuclear disaster will find it an honest and conscientious partner, fully aware of the scale of its responsibility for protecting mankind against the dangers of a new war.

SHITIKOV ON RESPONSE TO SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL

PM131052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 4

[G. Vasilyev report: "Voice of Reason Heeded"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" has received a truly global response.

In this profoundly humanist document the members of our country's supreme legislative body, perturbed at the increased danger of war, called upon foreign parliaments and the public at large to resolutely support businesslike and honest talks aimed at preventing a new round of the nuclear missile arms race, eliminating hotbeds of tension and peacefully resolving vexing international problems.

USSR Supreme Soviet deputies described at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow yesterday how the world has reacted to this appeal and what can and must be done to further mobilize the public in support of international detente.

We note with satisfaction, said A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, that the appeal, the draft of which was submitted on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, has made a great impression and evoked broad responses in all the countries of the world. Many responses from abroad regard the appeal as a new and outstanding personal contribution by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to strengthening peace. It is noted unanimously that the [Supreme Soviet] session speech by the head of the Soviet state attesting to the Soviet Union's firm resolve to oppose the dangerous buildup of the threat of war has a well-argued and considered nature.

Parliamentarians, political parties and public organizations in many European, Asian, African and Latin American countries have supported the appeal. The appeal has received fervent approval from our friends in the socialist countries. It has met with an active and favorable response in the majority of nonaligned and neutral states.

But there has been another kind of reaction, too. The government circles of a number of states, primarily the leading NATO countries, and some information organs have taken steps aimed at belittling the Soviet initiative's significance in order to present it as an "act of Kremlin propaganda." Typically, there has as yet been no response from the U.S. Congress which is so active when it comes to military appropriations and so unreceptive to peace-loving ideas.

The following USSR Supreme Soviet deputies participated in the press conference: G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute; V.G. Afanasyev, PRAVDA chief editor; A.M. Subbotin, AUCCTU secretary; and L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the board of APN.

In our nuclear age there is no other rational means for solving vexing international problems than by negotiation. This is the Soviet Union's firm line which stems from the peace policy's Leninist principles and from the very nature of the Soviet socialist system. The 6 weeks or so since the USSR Supreme Soviet launched the important peace-loving initiative attest that the voice of reason, resounding from Moscow, has found a response from a multimillion audience.

'LACK OF PROGRESS' AT MBFR TALKS BLAMED ON WEST

LD122210 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 12 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Igor Maslov]

[Text] Vienna, 12 Aug, TASS--Although the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been recessed, the European and world public continue following closely the Vienna dialogue and cannot reconcile itself to lack of progress at it. The Vienna talks have been going on for eight years now but no practical results have so far been achieved because of the NATO countries' obstructionist stand and lack of political will for reaching understanding.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been making concrete and constructive proposals on settling outstanding problems at every round of the talks.

The constructive activities of the socialist countries and their initiatives have been complemented by major practical steps they have been taking to scale down the military potentials in Central Europe. Motivated by its sincere desire to set an example in backing words by practical deeds, the Soviet Union, following consultations and by agreement with its allies, took the decision to unilaterally reduce the numerical strength of Soviet troops in the GDR.

The Soviet Union's decision to withdraw up to 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware from the GDR became a practical manifestation of its peaceful intentions and goodwill. It vividly demonstrated the fallacy of the West's presumption that the USSR seeks military superiority. It is clear to everyone that a country harbouring aggressive intentions would not willingly, unilaterally reduce its armed forces.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries believe that decisions can be found at the Vienna talks that would make it possible to reduce the level of military confrontation in the centre of the European Continent without any prejudice to the security of either side. An objective basis for this is provided by their compromise comprehensive proposals of June 8 and November 30, 1978, and of June 28, 1979. They not only reckon with a number of tangible elements of the position held by the Western participants in the talks but also reflect a concern for the efficiency of the future practical steps in keeping with the principles agreed upon at the outset of the Vienna talks. All this belies once again the claim of Western propaganda that the initiatives of the socialist countries are "vague".

However, the NATO countries not only refuse to give a positive reply to the initiatives of the socialist states but procrastinate the talks in every way.

They juggle with figures in a bid to justify their far-fetched concept of "disbalance" and a "major superiority" of the Warsaw Treaty Organization over NATO in the numerical strength of troops. They refuse to "freeze" the strength of troops at the first stage and would not say anything about troop reductions at the second stage. All this conceals the intention of the Western participants in the talks to avoid any reduction at all or any limitation of the main contingent of NATO's troops in central Europe, above all, the West German Bundeswehr, which is a major crack force of the North Atlantic alliance.

Lack of progress at the Vienna talks is explained above all by the course of Washington and NATO to build up armaments and implement the plans for deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, above all in West Germany. Washington is now banking on the build up of troops and weaponry. During the past four years the U.S. troop contingent in West Germany alone has grown by 31,000 officers and men. It is obviously under U.S. pressure that the West German delegation at the Vienna talks is trying to do everything possible to prevent the socialist countries' constructive proposals from being adopted. At the same time new types of armaments for the Bundeswehr are being developed in West Germany at accelerated rates.

Despite this unconstructive position of the West, the socialist countries are still convinced of the possibility of success at the Vienna talks. Progress at Vienna could make a tangible contribution to the cause of detente and peace and to ensuring security on the European Continent.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS PROGRESS OF MADRID CSCE MEETING

PM111328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin report: "Before the Decisive Stage"]

[Text] Madrid--The hot summer--the time of mass vacations--perceptibly slowed the pace of political life in Madrid. But, as before, lively debates continued in the Palace of Congresses at the meeting of the representatives of the states which took part in the CSCE. At the end of July a break was announced at the meeting.

"We do not regard this as the summer vacation," one of the delegates noted in a talk with journalists. "Metaphorically speaking, although the train has made an unscheduled stop, its forward movement continues...."

Indeed, in the assessment of most observers, the Madrid meeting, despite various obstacles and difficulties in its path, has embarked on irreversible forward movement. On its agenda are vital questions of today, above all questions of war and peace in Europe, and in the present tense international situation this has turned the Madrid meeting into a major positive factor in the all-European process which began 6 years ago in Helsinki. The meeting's great political significance is increased still further in the light of what has already been achieved in Madrid.

What had the Madrid meeting achieved before the present break? All the delegations now agree that much has been achieved in the quest for generally acceptable decisions--preliminary agreement has been reached on two-thirds of the questions submitted for examination at the meeting. Among these positive achievements it is possible to single out, for instance, what has been done in the "Second Basket," where questions of cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and technology and the environment are being discussed.

The participants in the meeting have reached preliminary agreement on the entire section of the concluding document devoted to these questions, and there are many of them. There is trade and industrial cooperation, including long-term cooperation, cooperation in the power industry, scientific and technical cooperation and the protection of the environment. As you can see, a wide range of interests are covered, and obviously it was not simple to coordinate them.

In recent years European countries have certainly accumulated considerable experience in the practice of the all-round development of economic, scientific and technical ties, which form the material basis of detente. This cannot fail to affect the atmosphere for the discussion of problems in the "Second Basket." But as people here are noting, the results of work also convincingly indicate that where nobody tries to complicate matters deliberately and artifically, success is achieved.

Considerable progress has also been achieved on the Third Basket--on cooperation in the humanitarian sphere and other spheres, where most of the questions being discussed have been virtually agreed, while those which remain, in the opinion of most of the delegations, could be resolved rapidly if the will were displayed. Agreements have been reached on implementing and enshrining in legislation principles for relations between states, on the problem of combating international terrorism and so forth. And it is not surprising that those delegations which are guided in their activity solely by the desire to finish the Madrid meeting with substantial results have expressed the conviction that the possibilities existed for achieving this at the present stage of the meeting.

What has prevented this?

As is known, life itself has p aced the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe at the center of attention at the Madrid meeting. The dangers of turning the continent into a powder keg are becoming increasingly obvious, and the peoples rightly expect from the Madrid meeting above all a constructive solution to the question of ensuring European security in military terms.

This idea has taken root so deeply in the Europeans' minds that at the Madrid meeting itself even the representatives of those who play the most active part in the North Atlantic bloc and in its plans for the deployment of new types of weapons, including nuclear weapons, in Western Europe did not dare to come out against the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament. But their "for" is hedged about with all possible stipulations and conditions, in which you can hear the echo of transatlantic fabrications about the "buildup" of Soviet military might. Attempts have been made to cast aspersions on our state's clear, inexorable desire for security and cooperation in Europe and on our stance with respect to the conference on military detente and disarmament. And all this is apparently solely in order to delay and hinder the discussion of the main question and erect artificial obstacles hindering the convening of a conference.

A realistic path toward the resolution of the difficulties which have arisen in Madrid was opened up by the new peace initiatives, put forward in the report of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress. That is precisely how many delegates have received and assessed Soviet proposals both on confidence-building measures themselves and on their zone of application, and the Soviet Union's readiness to extend those measures over the whole of the European part of the USSR--on condition that Western states extend the zone of confidence-building measures correspondingly.

In general an understanding of the need to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has been reached at the Madrid meeting. A positive role was played here by many West European countries, where antiwar sentiments are strengthening and people are increasingly aware of the quagmire toward which the Washington administration's present course is pushing them. And the thought springs to mind that people in the American delegation resort to myths about the "Soviet threat" not only in order to justify record military budgets and the buildup in the arms race in the United States itself, but also to intimidate their West European partners and make them follow obediently in the wake of Washington's policy.

At the present stage of the Madrid meeting it has been possible to reach agreement on many questions connected with the mandate for a conference on military detente and disarmament. In essence only one question remains unresolved--that of the zone of application of measures to strengthen confidence and security. The complexities which have arise here are quite natural--after all, it is a question of one of the most substantial issues associated with the interests of security and the military and strategic concepts of different countries. It is something else which attracts attention.

After the Soviet Union put forward its proposals on the question of defining the zone of application of confidence-building measures, for a long time Western countries pretended to have forgotten about the need for answering steps on their part. Then, a few days before the break, the U.S. delegation submitted a proposal on this question on behalf of the NATO countries. At the press conference the head of the U.S. delegation even announced solemnly that this is a "radical U.S. step" with regard to the zone of application of measures for strengthening confidence and security. Giving a biased interpretation of the Soviet proposals and distorting them, he tried to make out that the Soviet Union is "demanding" from the United States an extension of the zone which it will never make.

Here the American representative permitted himself--for the umpteenth time!--to bang his fist on the table, as the saying goes! If the U.S. proposal is not adopted, he said, it will not be possible to adopt any other proposal, and the "blame" for this will rest with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It would seem that in submitting its proposal the U.S. delegation was counting on using it as a means of pressuring other participants in the meeting. In a word, the "imperial approach," as journalists have cristened the U.S. desire to foist its own will on the Madrid meeting, made itself felt.

But what can one say about the American proposal itself, which has met with the support of certain other NATO countries? At the Madrid meeting what American propaganda is trying to pass off as Washington's "initiative" has aroused not only perplexity, but serious criticism among many people. In effect the U.S. proposal does not extend the zone of application of confidence-building measures but, on the contrary, restricts it within the bounds of the European Continent, excluding regions which have a direct influence on the military-political balance in Europe. It does not cover independent activity by naval and air forces, but proposes their possible inclusion to the extent that they form an integral part of military activity subject to notification on the continent itself, that is, the activity of ground forces.

In other words, the American proposal contains no answering steps in response to the Soviet Union's initiative, it does not accord with the principle of reciprocity and balance in extending the zone, and it does not accord with the principle of equal rights and commitments for all participating states without exception or the principle of no detriment to any participating state. Another "peculiarity" of the American proposal is also striking: If you compare it with proposals submitted at the meeting itself and with the relevant provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, you will see that not only is it not a "step forward," but on the contrary, it repudiates what was already achieved.

It is hard to imagine that Washington "accidentally" lost sight of all this when elaborating its proposal. And it is clear to everyone that any desire to obtain only unilateral advantages from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is not realistic. One wonders what the United States wanted to achieve in submitting its proposal--the successful completion of the Madrid meeting, or the creation of new difficulties and impasses in its work? The answer seems clear. Metaphorically speaking, it wanted to pull on the "emergency brake" and let others take the blame. After this the NATO countries' delegations started to whip up still further the atmosphere of pessimism and "hopelessness" around the meeting.

The activity of most participants in the meeting--of the representatives of many West European countries and the socialist states--displays serious concern for Europe's fate and takes account of the interests of detente and security on the continent. These goals are also served by the Soviet proposal on the question of the zone in which measures for strengthening confidence and security will apply. It is entirely based on the Final Act provisions and provides for appropriate participation by non-European states in the implementation of future measures, depending on their specific content.

That is why, in the opinion of all who have an interest in the Madrid meeting's success, the Soviet proposal could do much to promote the adoption of a generally acceptable decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The Soviet delegation has repeatedly demonstrated its readiness to continue, in conjunction with other delegations, to seek solutions to the remaining questions which, while preserving the balance of the Final Act, would help extend cooperation between the states participating in the all-European conference in the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

After long months of intensive work, the Madrid meeting has reached a point from which, with the participants' good will, a decisive step could be made to its successful completion--the adoption of a weighty concluding document. Work on preparing it continues.

SOCIALIST STATES PROTEST U.S. LOS POSITION

LD121726 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 12 Aug, TASS--The socialist states and developing countries have resolutely protested against the position of the United States, which is thwarting the normal proceedings of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference taking place here.

As a result of the work done over many years to draft the convention regulating the main problems involved in utilizing the area and resources of the world's oceans, most of the ground has already been covered. There is every opportunity today to adopt the convention even before the year of 1981 is over and thus lay the foundations for fruitful international cooperation and peace on the seas. However, following the installation of the new administration, the United States took an obstructionist stand at the conference and virtually demanded a drastic revision of the draft document, although it has been worked out with the participation of U.S. representatives.

The draft convention is a carefully balanced document taking account of the interests of all countries and any upsetting of this balance may, as the majority of the participants in the conference believe, scuttle the draft as a whole. The revision proposed by the U.S., it is pointed here, boils down to drastically changing the provisions of the convention on the regulations governing the development of the seafloor in the international zone, to securing privileges for U.S. mining monopolies and to enabling them to carry out uncontrollable survey and to voraciously exploit the mineral resources of the deep--water areas of the sea floor.

Giving a rebuff to these encroachments of the United States, Arpad Prandler, leader of the Hungarian delegation, pointed out on behalf of the socialist countries that the U.S. position "contravenes the code of conduct of states in international relations," paralyzes the proceedings of the conference and jeopardises the results of the many-year work of the international forum on the Law of the Sea.

"Group 77", which unites the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, also came out categorically against the conference becoming embroiled, as Washington would like it to do, in another debate on the problems that have already been settled.

The proceedings of the conference demonstrate that the U.S. delegation actually is in isolation at it. Only the delegations of Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy and Australia, whose monopolies, together with U.S. concerns, press for access to the wealth of the seas and oceans, have in one way or another supported the U.S. demands.

WALL STREET JOURNAL CITED ON REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD121721 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] New York 13 Aug, TASS--The influential American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL published an article voicing profound concern about the Reagan administration's foreign policy. The question of whether the President is sufficiently briefed on global matters to manage foreign policy is becoming increasingly significant, the newspaper says. It is a matter of ever more serious concern to the United States allies in Western Europe who fear an intensification in the cold war.

There is a crisis of confidence in the administration in Europe that is beginning to parallel that of the Carter years, the WALL STREET JOURNAL points out and adds that doubts about Washington's foreign policy are also stronger in the United States itself. The newspaper cites the results of a public opinion poll by Louis Harris showing that unfavourable rating of the administration climbed by 12 percent as compared to February. The main problem is a growing appearance of "disarray in the policymaking process and "the President's remoteness from the process."

Reagan, the newspaper continues, "isn't taking charge of U.S. foreign policy nor has he permitted anyone else" in the government to do so. Instead, foreign policy matters are handled by "a diverse group of advisers, some of whom haven't any previous experience in international relations." Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger the two mem who are closest to Mr. Reagan, "are so often at odds that their policy disputes have taken on a personal edge."

None of the senior White House officials, the WALL STREET JOURNAL continues--neither the president's counsellor Edwin Meese nor White House Chief of Staff James Baker nor his deputy Michael Deaver--are "versed in foreign affairs." And most disputes take place between Haig and Weinberger, when talking to his associates, the defense secretary accuses Haig of "trying to set European leaders against him," things have gone so far that a role in the foreign policy decision-making process is being played by the fact that Weinberger has the advantage of long-standing ties with the President and Mr Meese, who, in his turn, dislikes Mr. Haig.

There is an atmosphere of squabbles also at lower levels of the government, the newspaper says. "For instance, during a review of Persian Gulf policy, the Pentagon representative refused to show up for three weeks, at the meetings of an interagency committee, while he feuded with the State Department over who would head a committee to map military strategy for the region."

All this inevitably has an impact on West European countries' opinion of Washington. The Europeans are interested in stable relations with Moscow. They believe that their economic well-being hinges on a stable Middle East, but do not see a constructive position of the Reagan administration on any of these issues. "As a result," the WALL STREET JOURNAL stresses, "their confidence in American statesmanship continues to decline."

HAIG FORMULA FOR WORLD STABILITY ASSAILED

PM121023 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Aug 81 p 3

[E. Baskakov "Rejoinder": "'Guiding Instructions'"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig seems to consider it necessary to give mankind "guiding instructions." This was how it seemed in his recent appearance on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program. Affirming that U.S. foreign policy's main aim is to "preserve peace and stability on a global sclae," Haig even expounded his own recipe for achieving this goal.

"For this," he stated, "it is necessary to insist that historic changes occur on the basis of the generally recognized norms of international law and of Western society's moral standards and not by means of bloodshed, terrorism or so-called wars of liberation." There you have it, no more, no less than that!

Of course, one could not expect a knowledge of history from the former regular army general. But even he could recall that a little over 200 years ago the United States was born not in keeping with Western "moral standards," to which the British crown then unsuccessfully appealed, but amid the thunder of a just and difficult battle for independence. Even A. Haig, it is to be supposed, would not venture to express solidarity with the opinion of the official London of the day which declared George Washington a rebel and a terrorist.

Speaking of the "generally recognized norms of international law," the foreign policy department leader, of all people, should not forget that the peoples' inalienable right to struggle against foreign oppression and for freedom and independence has been solemnly and unconditionally recognized by many UN decisions.

As for notorious present-day Western "moral standards," whose observance the secretary of state is championing, they, as the facts show, are in full accord with the barbaric bombings of peaceful villages in Lebanon or El Salvador, with the arming of the Israeli aggressors or, for example, the Afghan Basmak-bandits with modern weapons and with the CIA's subversive activity in the world.

'BELLICOSITY' OF REAGAN ADMINISTRATION SCORED

PM121551 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 July carries on page 3 a 2,200-word Vadin Nekrasov article entitled "Bacchanalia of Bellicosity" written in response to a letter from a reader, "Military Serviceman Rashid Garipov." The article sets out to answer the reader's question of "whether the Reagan administration intends to take serious practical steps conducive to a relaxation of tension or whether it will continue to feed everyone with promises to sit at the negotiating table?" Nekrasov quotes U.S. press assertions of the U.S. Government's "anti-Sovietism" and accuses the Reagan administration of "sacrificing diplomacy to military policy." He accuses the U.S. Government of breaking agreements and calls for an end to the arms race and for an "adherence to the principles and norms of conduct between states." Explaining the alleged "difficulty" of dealing with the United States presented by the frequent change of presidents since Eisenhower, Nekrasov concludes by quoting the recent USSR Supreme Soviet appeal calling on the United States to "resolve disputed problems.... by talks."

DELAY OF F-16 PLANES TO ISRAEL 'PROPAGANDA'

LD121933 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Aug, TASS--At a press conference held here, a spokesman for the Department of State has said that President Reagan early next week will take decision on deliveries of American warplanes to Israel.

Washington is known to have repeatedly resorted to counter-attraction manoeuvres in connection with these deliveries. Thus, after the Israeli bandit air raid on the nuclear research centre in Baghdad in June this year Washington announced that the dispatch of another consignment of up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel will be "delayed." Exactly "F-16" planes were involved in the raid.

Hardly a few weeks passed when the question of that purely symbolical delay was withdrawn from the order of the day. The decision to suspend aircraft deliveries to Tel Aiv was announced after the barbarous Israeli bombing of densely populated quarters of Beirut on July 17, this year. But that decision either is seemingly of a purely propaganda character, and is bound to mislead the Arab and international public opinion. [sentence as received]

The aim of Washington's manoeuvres is to bring down the wave of wrath and indignation that swept Arab and other countries after Israeli bandit sallies against sovereign Arab states. It is indicative that manipulations with deliveries of American warplanes by no means affect deliveries of other armaments which are flowing in a broad stream to Israel whose aggressive policy is actually directed, encouraged and justified by the United States.

WHITE HOUSE 'DENIAL' OF CIA LIBYA PLOT VIEWED

PM121333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "'Denial' and Silence"]

[Text] The reports which have gotten into the press about the plan devised by the CIA to overthrow the Government of Libya have forced a White House spokesman to give a press conference in order to try to deny them. But what then was he denying? It transpires that Libya is indeed the target of criminal terrorist schemes. But when meticulous reporters asked him questions about the real target against which the CIA is spearheaded the official from the capital modestly hung his head and....refused to answer.

Without wishing to, by this "denial and silence" the administration's spokesman gave away a most terrible state secret. Namely, that the government in principle permits subversive activity to be conducted against sovereign states.

Yesterday it was Cuba and Afghanistan, today it is Libya, tomorrow, you'll see, a new object of desire will appear for the knights of the "cloak and dagger."

Of course, there are things which it is difficult for American spokesmen to deny. For example, the report by the Mozambique NOTICIAS DE BEIRA that on the African Continent alone CIA agents operate in 40 countries and that in the past 20 years hundreds of criminal acts have been committed by the U.S. intelligence department.

And so it is necessary to supplement unsubstantiated denials with eloquent silence.

COMMENTARY CLAIMS CIA BEHIND TORRIJOS' DEATH

PY120333 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 10 Aug 81

[By Vladimir Korotkov]

[Text] The latest reports about the activities of the CIA have caused widespread concern and unease. This concern has been caused, not by the airing of new scandals involving high-ranking officials of this U.S. spy agency--since these scandals come one after another and we are by now quite used to them, even though they are quite significant in giving us a good idea of the type of persons to whom the U.S. administration has entrusted the leadership of the CIA--but the matter currently on hand is quite different.

Last week the Panamanians walked behind the coffin of an outstanding politician and statesman of this Central American country, Gen Omar Torrijos, who died in a plane crash. In the meantime, observers have claimed that this tragedy was not brought about by bad visibility but by CIA actions.

Being well aware that this type of action takes place and in order to protect his life, Gen Omar Torrijos used to constantly change his place of residence and rarely traveled by car.

In this connection, the observers recall that in 1973 CIA agent Howard Hunt, who was also involved in the Watergate scandal, entrusted the mission of liquidating Torrijos to a group of Cubans. At that time the operation failed. At this point it is worth recalling the recent attempt to sabotage the plane carrying Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi. The method and tactics used were the same as usual.

Just a short time ago, NEWSWEEK magazine revealed that the CIA had concocted a plan to assassinate Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhdhafi. At the same time, the New York DAILY NEWS reported that the CIA is stepping up its actiong against Cuba.

Facts bear this out. A group of saboteurs who, as investigations revealed later, were going to attack Fidel Castro during the 25 July festivities, was neutralized recently. There have been many such attempts. There are the outbreaks of sugarcane plagues, fungus and the dengue epidemic from which over 100 persons have died already. There are sufficient grounds to believe that the CIA could be involved in these crimes. This can be deduced from the fact that for some time now experiments with a dengue-carrying mosquito are being conducted in Maryland.

Everyone knows that the CIA is training the terrorists who are then sent to Afghanistan. There is no need to go far to prove this. Just this week [name indistinct], a CIA mercenary and assassin, was arrested in Kabul. On this assassin's conscience is the death of many activists of the Afghan revolution.

One must not forget that all these operations are officially approved by Washington. U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower personally approved the barbarous assassination of that outstanding Congolese figure Patrice Lumumba in 1960. President John Kennedy authorized the landing of mercenaries in Cuba in 1961. International terrorism was promoted to the level of U.S. state policy a long time ago.

SENATOR HAYAKAWA URGES ARMS FOR THAILAND

LD130840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2212 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 12 Aug (TASS)--The United States intends to increase supplies of arms for the Thai Army. This was stated at a press conference here by S. Hayakawa, chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In the senator's opinion, strengthening Thailand's military machine is advantageous for the United States insofar as this will enable it to be used in U.S. interests in any possible conflicts. In other words, Washington's emissary implied that on the banks of the Potomac people still prefer to use other hands to rake up fires, forcing Asians to fight Asians.

To all appearances, the United States also intends to turn Thailand into an obedient puppet in its hands. This was shown in particular by S. Hayakawa's statement on the need to increase the number of Thai officers studying in the United States. "In 10 years, the senator explained cynically, "these young people will occupy posts of command, and possibly will be running the country."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS U.S.-SOUTH AFRICA TIES

PM121428 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Military-Political Review": "The 'Devil's Alliance' Between Pretoria and Washington"]

[Excerpts] The escalation of the undeclared war being waged by the racist South African regime against Angola is entering a stage which seriously threatens the peace and security of the continent's peoples. This week Pretoria perpetrated a flagrant new act of aggression against the sovereign country. South African troops deployed on the territory of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racists, began a large-scale military operation, with the participation of forces consisting of one infantry brigade, one motorized battalion and two battalions of mercenaries.

A few years ago the American military's ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, touching on the significance of South Africa for the United States and NATO, wrote frankly: "We must recognize the need for firm, open military ties with South Africa, that 'doorkeeper' controlling the routes to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.... South Africa's strategic location is of priority significance. It may be said that whoever controls that region and the Near East will have firm control over the vital arteries through which oil reaches the West." This assessment is in complete accordance with the opinion of the racist leaders, one of whom has stated frankly that for the West, South Africa is the key to the "conquest of Africa."

It appears that in order to gain possession of this key, R. Reagan's Washington administration, which is elaborating a "new" line on Africa, intends to follow the Pentagon journal's old recommendations now. Secret U.S. State Department documents which recently became public cast additional light on the sinister meaning of Washington's policy in the south of the continent. They were published by the American public organization Transafrica. These documents concern, in particular, talks held recently between high-ranking representatives of Washington and Pretoria. It is clear from the documents that the United States intends to firmly follow the line of supporting South Africa and strengthening its military-political alliance with that country. "U.S.-South African relations have entered a historically significant phase," stresses a confidential memorandum prepared for U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig by C. Crocker, his assistant for African affairs. The basis for rapprochement with South Africa, the memorandum says, is "the two countries' common strategic interests in southern Africa."

The new American administration, observers note, ignoring UN decisions on sanctions with respect to South Africa has launched an intensive campaign with a view to involving South Africa in the U.S. "new strategy" in Africa and the southern Atlantic. It is a question of knocking together an aggressive bloc--SATO--with South Africa's participation. At the same time the United States advocates the incorporation of South Africa in the NATO bloc's sphere of operation Ways of extending military cooperation between the Atlanticists and the racists are being actively discussed in the course of contacts between high-ranking officials in NATO and Pretoria. Thus last December, as Britain's movement against apartheid reported, three secret meetings took place between South Africa Foreign Minister R. Botha and NATO Secretary General J. Luns, at which the aforementioned problems were discussed.

It is now becoming obvious that they would like to make Namibia a bargaining point in this criminal collusion between Washington and Pretoria, which has already been christened a "devil's alliance" in Africa. As is clear from the aforementioned secret documents, the U.S. stance on Namibia is contrary to the UN plan, which, as is known, provides for an end to the occupation of that country and the holding of free elections there under US auspices. According to Crocker, that plan allegedly "cannot be a complete basis for a settlement." Therefore, he states, the State Department will seek an "amendment" to the UN Security Council Resolution 435 and a solution to the Namibian problem "which accords with South African and U.S. interests." According to Washington's plans this means establishing a puppet "pro-South African regime" in Windhoek and excluding the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] from deciding Namibia's future.

Such a "solution" to the problem, by all appearances, has been nurtured for a long time by certain figures in the present Washington administration. South Africa's SUNDAY TRIBUNE newspaper notes in this connection that back in 1976, when U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig was supreme commander of NATO's Allied Armed Forces, he met with the then South African Prime Minister Vorster in Zurich.

And even then a separate agreement was concluded between the participants in the meeting, under which South Africa pledged to give NATO "limited defensive" support. The bloc leadership, in its turn, pledged not to hinder the implenentation of Pretoria's policy in Namibia. Citing this fact, the newspaper links it directly with the recently intensified "South African aggressiveness with respect to neighboring states, in particular Angola."

It is quite obvious that the South African military's present sortie against Angola is taking place with Washington's direct knowledge. As the British newspaper LABOUR WEEKLY wrote not long before this aggression, citing documents leaked from the American capital of which it has copies, "South Africa has secretly informed the United States that it will invade Namibia and other neighboring countries if the settlement of the question of Namibia's independence does not suit it." This obviously accords with Washington's course too. It is noteworthy that during American envoy C. Crocker's stay in Pretoria he stated unambiguously that "it would certainly be unreasonable to exlcude the possibility of the use of military resources from our policy in Africa...."

The collusion between Washington and Pretoria, the racists' military preparations and their aggressive sorties against neighboring states arouse universal indignation among the peoples of Africa and all the progressive world public. The 18th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of OAU countries, held recently in Nairobi, resolutely condemned the "devil's alliance" between the United States and South Africa and called for the stepping up of material and moral support for the fighters for southern Africa's complete liberation from colonialism, racism and apartheid. The latest act of armed aggression perpetrated by Pretoria against Angola makes this appeal particularly topical. The Soviet people add their voice to these demands, to the protests against the collusion between the United States and South Africa and to the resolute demand for an end to the South African racists' aggression against Angola and their flagrant armed provocations against the peoples of Africa.

U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN CUBA CITED

PM101006 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 3

[TASS reports: "Severe Condemnation"]

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Aug--Bacteriological warfare has now been added to the long list of U.S. criminal actions against Cuba, the Mexican newspaper DIARIO DE MEXICO writes in an editorial commentary. The statement made by Cuban leader F. Castro in his 26 July speech to the effect that there is every reason to suppose that the CIA is using bacteriological weapons against Cuba once again exposes the cynicism and lack of elementary morality among the U.S. authorities, the newspaper notes.

The commentary stresses the facts about the CIA's dirty methods have been published even in the American press. But now the Washington POST is adopting an injured pose and, with flagrant attacks on Cuba, is trying to whitewash the main U.S. espionage department, which has compromised itself with "black" deeds.

Caracas, 1 Aug--The fact that the United States is using bacteriological weapons against Cuba cannot be seen as sensational. The whole world knows very well that American imperialism is capable of anything, the Venezuelan newspaper TRIBUNA POPULAR writes. Thus, for instance, before Cuba, the United States used bacteriological weapons in Vietnam and Korea, the newspaper notes.

Washington, TRIBUNA POPULAR notes, has become accustomed to using any methods or means against governments which do not submit to U.S. diktat and against peoples fighting for their independence.

At present chemical weapons supplied by the United States to the reactionary junta are being used against patriots in El Salvador. That is why there can be no doubt that the United States does not shrink even from subversive acts against the Cuban people using bacteriological weapons with a view to eliminating socialist gains in Cuba. This is also confirmed by the fact that for 20 years now American imperialism has been trying to starve the Cuban people with its economic blockade.

STATUS OF POLOVCHAK CASE IN U.S. REVIEWED

LD131040 Moscow TASS International in Russian 0817 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug (TASS)—Correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports: Not having managed to get their two eldest children, who were kidnapped, returned to them, the Soviet Polovchak family has flown back to their motherland.

Over a year of the Polovchak's ordeal has passed, after which, having realized all the "delights of the American heaven" they decided to return to their motherland. The Ukrainian nationalists and Baptists entrenched in Chicago enticed the Polovchak's 18-year-old daughter Natalya and kidnapped the 12-year-old son Vladimir by force, while the immigration office in the city with the knowledge and consent of the leadership of the State Department granted him "political asylum," although this action contradicts American laws--the child is still too young. Surrounded by chicanery and red tape, the investigation into an absolutely clear question of the return of the child, who is not of age, to its parents offered no result, although as the Polovchaks lawyers stressed, the law was on their side.

The head of the family, Mikhail Polovchak was illegally fired and his wife Anna got a pittance working as a cleaner in a hospital. The family lived in poverty. Mockery and high-handedness with respect to the Polovchaks, and their position as virtual hostages provoked indignation among the American and international public.

The family of the Soviet citizens has not given up hope that its elder children will one day be given the chance to return home, although they believe there is little possibility of it happening. The reason for this is the attitude of the U.S. authorities who have crudely violated not only American laws but also the spirit and letter of the document of the CSCE and the clause of the Final Act about the reunification of families, which was signed by the United States.

The whole of our "affair" obviously smacks of politics, Mikhail Polovchak, told a TASS correspondent before flying home. Lawyers are powerless when there is interference "from above." We are fortunate that at least we have managed to get away from here with our younger son, added Polovchak's wife Anna.

The mistake they made under the influence of others cost the Polovchaks dearly. But their tragic story has once again shown the whole world the true face of the "fighters against international terrorism" and "defenders of human rights" from across the ocean.

TSVETOV CRITICIZES JAPAN'S DEFENSE BUILDUP

OW121603 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Japanese Defense Agency has submitted a budget request for 258.2 billion yen in the 1982 defense expenditures, a 7.5 percent increase over the current fiscal year. In this connection Moscow radio correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report from Tokyo:

Despite continued state budget deficits, the Defense Agency has requested that defense expenditures for the next fiscal year be increased again. On the other hand, the government says that it will continue its efforts to reduce budget deficits. Thus, the Defense Agency and the Finance Ministry are trying to force the working people to bear the burden of increased military expenditures and efforts to reduce the deficit. They are trying to impose austerity on the people.

Japan's net wages in 1980 showed a 0.9 percent decrease, which was unprecedented in the past 28 years. The rate of increase in individual consumption during the same year was 2 percent--the lowest in the past 6 years. This situation is expected to become more serious this year, and the next year is likely to become even more difficult for most Japanese people.

The continued arms buildup inevitably results in a rightist swing in the state's administration. The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] has launched a concerted attack on Article 9 of the Constitution and the number of LDP Dietmen who oppose amendments to the Constitution has decreased to no more than 17 percent.

In 1978, Kurisu, the then chairman of the Joint Staff Council, lost his post after he called for enactment of emergency bills. The LDP has approved the Defense Agency's report on wartime legislation for emergencies without any well-argued debate.

Prime Minister Suzuki's statement at the 6 August Hiroshima peace gathering and statements by government officials that the Japanese Government follows a policy of peace are diametrically opposed to Japan's practical acts in the defense and political areas.

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON KOREAN MILITARY BALANCE

PM111351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Falsifiers Exposed"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug--NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, describes as a sheer lie the allegations of representatives of the present U.S. administration concerning some sort of DPRK "military superiority" over South Korea and the threat which this supposedly presents to the latter. This falsification, the newspaper points out, pursues the aim of justifying the continuing occupation of South Korea by American troops and also the Seoul regime's militarist preparations.

The correlation of forces between the DPRK and South Korea, the newspaper writes, must not be viewed without regard to the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the south of the Korean Peninsula, and also in other parts of the Pacific. As the Pentagon's top officers have repeatedly declared, the American troops in South Korea consist of the "best subunits," possessing "high maneuverability" and "combat capability."

ACTIVITIES MARK SOVIET-INDIAN TREATY JUBILEE

Friendship Society Meeting

LD101700 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug, TASS--The widening of cooperation on vital problems of international life, the expansion of mutually advantageous economic, scientific, technological and cultural ties--such are the main directions along which Soviet-Indian relations were developing and continue to develop. These relations are based on the treaty of peace, freindship and cooperation, said USSR Minister Nikolay Goldin, the chairman of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. He spoke at the scientific session "The Historic Significance of Soviet-Indian Cooperation" which opened today in Moscow. The session is timed for the tenth anniversary of the intergovernmental treaty between the two countries.

The treaty has summed up the results of Soviet-Indian friendship over many years, has outlined the roads of cooperation of our countries in future, he noted.

Certain countries in the West tried many times to distort the character of Soviet-Indian relations, to misrepresent the meaning of our treaty, Nikolay Goldin said. But such attempts have always been doomed to failure. The treaty is not directed against third countries. It serves reliably the cause of peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Nikolay Goldin said that all peace forces are waging the struggle to avert a new world war, while the imperialist circles of the United States, its allies in NATO and the Beijing hegemonists are conducting the course aimed at the aggravation of the international situation, seek to bring the world back to the times of the cold war. They conduct an expansionist aggressive policy in Asia.

The Indian Ocean has now become an object of the aggressive course of international imperialism directed against the struggle of the peoples of the two continents, Asia and Africa, for the strengthening of independence, Nikolay Goldin noted. The USSR supports the demand of India and other countries of the Indian Ocean basin to turn the region into a peace zone.

Professor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Rashin-Ul-Din Khan who spoke at the session stressed that the Soviet-Indian treaty, gave a strong impetus to the development of political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries. At the same time it has a historic significance, since it is based on the profound interest of both states in ensuring security in Asia and all over the world.

Pelshe at Jubilee Meeting

LD130315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] A solemn public meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and India and the 34th anniversary of India's independence was held in Moscow on 12 August. In the presidium were Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials, as well as representatives of the Indian public who had arrived for the festivities. Speakers at the meeting noted that the Soviet-Indian treaty was the concentrated expression of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two great countries and peoples and that it serves as a firm basis for the further development of their various ties.

The scientific session on the historic significance of Soviet-Indian cooperation, which was held within the framework of a month-long Soviet-Indian friendship festival, ended that same day in the capital.

Yazakuliyev in Delhi

BK120656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Visiting Vice Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Bally Yazkuliyev has said the friendship between India and the Soviet Union is a great contributory factor for world peace. He said the deep-rooted ties with India are very dear to the Soviet Union, and the people of both the countries have gained a lot following the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation 10 years ago.

Welcoming the Soviet delegates, President of the Delhi Pradesh [state] Congress-I Committee H.K.L. Bhagat expressed the hope that the Indo-Soviet friendship will be further strengthened following Yazkuliyev's visit. Others who spoke on the occasion included Prof Nurul Hasan, chairman of the Friends of the Soviet Union Association, and the Soviet ambassador in India, Yuliy Vorontsov.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ATTACK AT AFGHAN BORDER POST

LD130112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2340 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 August (TASS)--The TASS correspondent in Kabul, Leonid Biryukov, writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that a gang numbering up to 700 men recently attacked a border post in the Afghan district of Khost which borders on Pakistan. Capt Kasim Kel, the commander of one border post, told the correspondent that only 43 border guards were manning the post at the time. However, in spite of their considerable numerical superiority, the mercenaries did not succeed in carrying out their criminal plans. The fighting to defend the post and rout the gang lasted 4 days. All of the bandits' attacks were driven back by accurate, well-aimed fire.

Private M. Nabab carried out a heroic act. At a critical point he and a group of officers delivered ammunition to the outpost. Nabab managed to get his vehicle with its load through to the outpost under heavy fire. However, he received several injuries, one of which was fatal.

Capt Kasim Kel said that following the routing of the gang and the flight of the remnants to Pakistan, a considerable quantity of U.S. and Chinese automatic weapons and unexploded mortar shells marked "Made in Britain" were collected on the battlefield.

DRA WATER, POWER MINISTER VISITING UZBEK SSR

GF121413 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation of representatives from the DRA Water Network Directorate is currently visiting the Uzbek SSR. The delegation is headed by Raz Mohammad Paktin, DRA minister of water and power. During their stay, the guests will acquaint themselves with land reclamation work and efforts to improve the country's irrigation facilities. They will also discuss future irrigation cooperation between the Uzbek SSR and the DRA.

It will be recalled that Uzbek irrigation experts have been assisting the DRA since [words indistinct]. (?They have been extending aid) to the DRA so it can construct irrigation facilities and have been training its irrigation experts.

Uzbek experts are participating in the construction of irrigation installations in the northern DRA. When these installations have been completed, there will be 200,000 hectares of irrigable land in the DRA.

Ismail Dzhurabekov, Uzbek minister of land reclamation and water resources, received Raz Mohammad Paktin today.

PAPER 'EXPOSES' AFGHANISTAN'S REBEL LEADERS

PM121157 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 3

[R. Nadezhdin "Exposures": "Those Who Are Shooting at the Republic"]

[Text] "I appeal to all Afghan working people: Return to Afghanistan, do not heed the false speeches of the U.S. mercenaries who want to restore the old order. Afghanistan's people have already realized that the country's government is the working people's government. It gives them land, work, freedom and independence."

The man spoke slowly, as though weighing every word. He was sitting, surrounded by fellow-countrymen in his own home, on his native Afghan soil. He had only recently returned to his home from afar, where fate had unexpectedly taken him. He had been wandering around the Afghan Basmaks' camps in Pakistan, where they taught him always the same things--looting, burning, killing....

After the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan and the proclamation of the republic, unscrupulous big businessmen, representatives of the reactionary-minded clergy, khans and feudal lords, who sensed a threat to their privileged positions after exploiting the working people mercilessly for centuries, fled the country for neighboring states. They drove off farm hands and peasants with them. They intimidated the oppressed, the ignorant and the fanatical by tall stories that the new authorities would "take everything that they had" and "trample on their honor."

As a result of such propaganda, thousands of Afghans are now outside the borders of their motherland, in Pakistan or in Iran. Afghan counterrevolution, aided by the imperialist powers as well as China and regional reaction, have begun cobbling together various societies, parties and alliances which, in the guise of "fighters for Islam," have begun an undeclared war against the DRA. Who are these "fighters" whom imperialist propaganda is trying to depict as "expressing the Afghan people's aspirations" and to pass off as "ideological fighters for freedom and Islam?"

The ring leader of the "National Islamic Front of Afghanistan" is Sayyed Ahmad Jilani, who comes from a family of great feudal lords well known for their old ties with the British intelligence service. Jilani himself is one of the wealthiest landlords, who before the revolution owned large areas of land in the east of the country and in Laghman Province. He was also a major shareholder and a representative of the French Peugot company in Afghanistan. After the revolution, when his lands and large department store in Kabul had been confiscated, he fled to Peshawar together with his wife, a granddaughter of the former King Mohammad Zahir Shah.

Another "fighter" is Shaykh Sebqatollah Mojaddedi, who heads the so-called "National Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan." It is not known from whom he intends to save the country, but he himself has something to save. Mojaddedi belongs to the family of a minister of religion who played an important role in state life. Before the revolution, the Shaykh owned extensive agricultural lands of up to 35,000 (dzheribs) in area (1 [dzherib] equals 0.2 hectare) in Kabul and (Kukhdaman) and also 32 vineyards and 8 mills in Kabul. He inherited over 100 families of farmhands. He took them abroad with him.

Shaykh Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi, who heads the "Movement of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan" Party, is quite well known in Afghanistan. He was a parliamentary deputy and headed the extremely nationalist grouping which advocated a "greater Afghanistan" inside whose boundaries the territory of the present Iran were also to be included.

Burhannudin Rabbani is called "professor" by his supporters. It is not known for which "scientific merit" the leader of the party called the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" was awarded the learned title. But it is well known why he has won the CIA's attention.

Thus the headquarters of the society headed by him in Khurasan was closed by the Iranian authorities when accused of ties with that U.S. espionage department. As Hojjat Ol-Eslam Safawi, chief of an Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps and chairman of the Khurasan Special Tribunal, stated, indisputable documents exist which prove that the "society" is receiving CIA money and instructions. Rabbani, moreover, is one of the major feudal lords who owned orchards and estates in Kabul and Badakhshan Province and also the largest exporter of Afghan wool to the London and New York markets. The business brought him considerable profits. His friends and patrons include former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The Afghan Basmak leaders' portrait gallery is completed by As-Sadat's friend Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan." Hekmatyar also has good cause to hate the revolution. It deprived him of vast estates in Kunduz Province and the chance of becoming prime minister, which the imperialist agent H. Amin had promised him. Having established contacts with the CIA and the Mossad Israeli intelligence service and receiving arms and financial help from the United States, Egypt, Pakistan and China, the Islamic organizations' leaders are trying by armed means to stifle the revolution in Afghanistan and restore the system of exploitation with their bosses' help.

Whereas the leaders of the counterrevolution are still trying to hide their real face behind hypocritical declarations and appeals to the Afghan people's "struggle for the holy cause," their assistants prefer to work on causes which are far from holy. A considerable section of them are taking advantage of the situation to fill their pockets with money. United into large bandit gangs, they are engaging in looting, assassination and trafficking in drugs, alcohol and arms. The Iranian mass media publish daily reports on the bandits' latest "feats." The so-called refugees are supplying weapons to the 'Iranian people's enemies and are fulfilling the role of a link between the CIA, Mossad and counterrevolution in Iran. Gangs of armed Afghan "refugees" are participating in acts of sabotage against the Islamic Republic of Iran, receiving for this purpose considerable sums of money from local reaction.

With each passing day those Afghans who were tricked into going away to foreign lands are increasingly realizing the Basmak leader's true goals. A statement by a former "fighter for the holy cause" who split up with his bosses attests to the sentiments prevailing among them. This Afghan, who understandably wished to remain anonymous, said in an interview with the newspaper KAR "I broke with the counterrevolutionary groups because their leaders are former feudal lords and khans who are pursuing their own selfish aims. Every time they cross into Afghanistan they loot and murder the civilian population, and then they go back to Iran and buy themselves lands and cars. The leader of the group to which I belonged told the peasants in one Afghan village that the village belonged to him and ordered them to leave the land and the country on pain of death. Recalcitrants are being tortured. The feudal lords and the rich are conducting propaganda and calling for armed struggle against the DRA Government which, it is alleged, 'wants to annihilate Islam.'"

Formerly, many people believed these fabrications. But life proves the opposite. The majority of the Afghans who fled to Pakistan or Iran now want to return home. Enlightenment is setting in. The crimes of the Afghan counterrevolution's leaders and their minions, directed against their own people, are every day increasing the dissatisfaction of the poor who are being forcibly removed from their home villages. And this process is irreversible.

ARTICLE DEPICTS SOVIET SOLDIERS' LIFE IN DRA

PM171445 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Correspondent Vladimir Snegirev dispatch: "Place of Service--Afghanistan"; first 10 paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] "Esteemed editors:

"V.I. Mironenko, a constant reader of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, is writing you. I impatiently await your newspaper's articles from Afghanistan. That country has grown very close to me. I constantly feel for its fate. Whether the radio begins its morning programs or whether I turn on the television set or pick up KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, the first thing I want is to hear, see or read as quickly as possible how things are in Afghanistan. Is it all quiet there? What is the situation there?

"A mother's heart aches for all the people whom enemies prevent from living peacefully, working and raising children.

"I would like to know more about events in the country. My son Aleksandr is serving there. I feel for him very much. I asked my son to send a photo, but he has not sent one. His letters do not contain a single word about the service. He writes: 'Everything is normal.' But I do not get a moment's rest.

"After the eighth grade my Sasha went off to study in Vinnitsa. I felt for him, my letters contained lessons on how to become a good person. Years of study passed, and my son acquired the trade of apiarist-technician. The time came to do his duty--to join the ranks of the motherland's defenders. Sasha chose such a peaceful speciality for himself, but now fate has hurled him very far from all that he loved. "I earnestly beg you to describe in a dispatch the service of our boys in Afghanistan.

"I wish all the Afghans who have risen to the defense of the revolution's gains victory in their just struggle, and our boys the speediest return home.

"With respect,

[Signed] "Vera Ivanovna Mironenko, Dnepropetrovsk."

"Interlocutor" [title of feature] sent Vera Ivanovna's letter to Vladimir Snegirev, our correspondent in Kabul.

Here is his reply:

Hello, dear Vera Ivanovna: At first I wanted to reply to you in an ordinary letter, but after thinking it over I decided that it would be more correct to publish my reply in the newspaper, addressing it, as it were, to all mothers, fathers, wives, fiancees, friends and brothers of our servicemen who are doing their international duty by serving in Afghanistan.

But first a few words for you personally. I hasten to tell you that I have been to the subunit in which your Sasha is serving, seen him and talked with his commanding officers. You can be proud of your son, Vera Ivanovna. In the 6 months that he has been wearing the uniform of a soldier, Private Mironenko has shown his very best side. He has confidently mastered his military speciality. Commanders and political workers point to his modesty, discipline, reliability and diligence. Sasha looks well and, to use his own words, he has grown up and grown stronger.

I started talking with him about the life of a soldier after service. "I will go back," Sasha said, "and work with bees once again, I sometimes dream about them." "What message shall I give to your relations?" Sasha thought for a moment, as though sifting and choosing the chief thing that they should hear from him at home, and then he confidently said: "Let them not worry about us, we have become adults."

You wrote a good letter, Vera Ivanovna. I would not agree with you on only one point. "Fate has hurled Sasha very far from all that he loved," you write. While understanding your motherly concern, I wish to remind you that Sasha, like others of the same age--former tractor and bus drivers, farmers, bakers, steeplejacks--has put on the uniform of a Soviet soldier to defend what is most dear and sacred to him and to you--peace on earth, happiness and the motherland's tranquillity.

You ask: How are things in Afghanistan? What is the situation there? Our press writes a great deal about that country, and of course you know from the newspapers about the chief landmarks of the April revolution and the fundamental social and democratic transformations taking place there. The situation in the republic is steadily being stabilized.

The ranks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Youth Organization are strengthening. The National Fatherland Front has how been created, uniting all the country's patriotic forces.

But we must also honestly admit something else: There are still many difficulties, chiefly associated with the undeclared war that reactionary forces have unleashed against the DRA? Well-trained and armed gangs of mercenaries are infiltrating the republic from the territory of neighboring states. They are directed by Chinese, American and Pakistani instructors. I myself have repeatedly seen the marks "Made in USA", "Made in Egypt" and "Made in China" on weapons captured as a result of combat operations.

"The truth is that after the great April revolution--the revolution of Afghanistan's working people," Comrade Babrak Karmal said addressing the servicemen of Kabul Garrison, "reaction, imperialism and hegemonism formulated an extremely perfidious and treacherous plan providing for the destruction of the Afghan revolution and the dismemberment of Afghanistan itself.... The Soviet Union's timely assistance not only safeguarded our freedom and independence but also made it possible to preserve peace in the region."

One of the Soviet people who have shouldered specific responsibilities to give that fraternal assistance is your son, Vera Ivanovna--a soldier in the limited contingent of Soviet troops which is in the DRA at the request of the Afghan Government. He and his comrades are fulfilling an international duty. And it is through the prism of this concept of "international duty" that I will try to describe service in Afghanistan in reply to your letter.

I must say that, wherever our soldier serves, his life is subject to strict, tightly observed routine. Early rising, exercise, breakfast, and then each military subunit has its own plan of political studies, combat training, guard duty....

As regards the garrisons of the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan, there the soldiers and officers, apart from everything else, have to devote a lot of time to providing the tent camps with amenities, protecting them against the heat and duststroms, and sinking wells. They are tent camps, but they have everything a Soviet military unit should have: Lenin rooms, clubs, messrooms, libraries, sports areas, baths, laundries....

Of course, service in Afghanistan is not easy. In one subunit I was told that scant raindrops fell on the tent canvas only twice a year--all the other days were withered by the heat. And what about the famous "Afghan"--the hot wind which rises somewhere in the heart of the deserts and carries with it a dust cloud which obscures the entire sky. Nothing can keep out the smallest grains of sand--neither house walls nor tank armor.

It is hard to serve in Afghanistan. Lack of water, heat, lifeless mountain slopes, deserts. But it is not for nothing that our soldier has become renowned as the staunchest in the world. I have thought a great deal about what helps 18-year-old boys to withstand the severe burden, and I have come to this conclusion, which is probably the only correct and exhaustive one: What helps is our Soviet way of life, which Sasha Mironenko and his coevals imbibed with their mothers' milk.

I mean, above all, the keenly developed sense of duty to the motherland present in every one of our people, and the need to serve its interests faithfully: Need it be said that the tense situation in this region made us take serious steps to preserve the security of our country's sacred borders?

All the aforesaid qualities flow one from the other, as it were, and are the essence of our communist morality.

The soldier is also sustained by awareness of the fact that Afghanistan is in dire need of his assistance. I could cite you, Vera Ivanova, many facts attesting to the fraternal friendship of Soviet and Afghan servicemen, to the cordial way in which ordinary working people greet our people and how grateful they are for the support given them. Here is just one brief episode noted down from the words of Soviet soldiers during my recent assignment.

"One day we halted in the middle of the desert. In the morning we saw nomads call on the commanding officer. 'May we stay near you?' they asked. 'The Dushmans will not bother us just here. We feel quite safe alongside Soviet soldiers.' Then children came with buckets of goat's milk, cheese, curds and flat cakes: 'Take it, brothers.' Of course, our soldiers did not remain in debt and generously presented their unexpected neighbors with their dry rations and sugar."

In Afghanistan soldiers quickly become adult. The entire stern tenor of military service here requires a young man to be responsible and composed and to make decisions on which the fate and life of other people might depend. I want to relate an episode to you.

The hero of this story is Marat Shakirov, a tall officer, still of ungainly youthful appearance. A gentle, modest young man. In the company of his friends he maintains a low profile and stays silent most of the time. But his fellow officers—even those of senior rank--treat the 22-year-old lieutenant with obvious respect. The tank platoon that he was commanding was in a column of trucks carrying grain and food. The column reached the prescribed region toward nightfall. The commander summoned Shakirov and spread out a map.

"You must find the bridge over the river. The column will follow. Go to it!"

Lieutenant Shakirov's tanks set out at dawn.

Marat was in the commander's seat, checking the route with the map: Here was the valley, here a system of irrigation ditches, vineyards, orchards, here the turn in the road toward the point where the bridge should be. There he stopped the vehicles and ordered by radio:

"Everyone stay here and keep listening on this frequency [byt na priyeme]. I will reconnoiter alone."

The commander's tank rushed forward at top speed. The orchards came to an end, and the bridge--an excellent concrete bridge some 25 meters long--at once appeared in front of Shakirov's tank.

"Forward!" the lieutenant ordered the driver. And he himself thought: Since the approaches to the bridge have not been mined, this means we can go further. We must go on.

Suddenly there was a heavy thud. It was as though the ground had opened up beneath the tank: At full speed, just after crossing the bridge, it had fallen into a carefully disguised trap--a 3-meter deep pit. And it had fallen onto its side at the bottom.

"Stop the motor!"

The lieutenant was young, but he did not lose his head. He did not forget for one minute that he had to, was obliged to fulfill the set task. He looked out of the left port and saw an earth wall, and out of the right--blue sky.

"Crew, are you all safe?"

"Safe, Comrade Lieutenant," the dirty face of driver-mechanic Volodya Strokan, an eternal optimist, smiled at him.

"What will we do?" Gunner Vitas Vazhnyavichus was calm and sober-minded, as always.

You could clearly read in their eyes: We rely on you, commander.

Marat Shakirov's mother is a nurse. His father is a fitter in a Kazan plant. They brought their son up to be honest and good. Study at the Suvorov School tempered him. While a student in tank school, Marat Shakirov passed all his exams with only excellent assessments. The instructors liked how the future officer was devoted to his army specialty and how cooly and skillfully he acted on exercises. And now was the really grim [illegible]al for which he must be prepared.

"Tanks, forward!" Marat ordered by radio the vehicles that had stayed beyond the orchards.

The tanks came right up to the river. They could go no further: The turret of the commander's tank was a hulking obstacle just the other side of the bridge. And the lieutenant made a bold decision, probably the only correct one in such a situation:

"Tanks, proceed over me!"

It is said that military history does not know of any other similar case: The caterpillar tracks of the multiton hulks ground right on the armor of the trapped tank--they used it like a bridge to cross the pit. Then they attached lines to the commander's tank and pulled it out. And the platoon went on to fulfill its mission.

Marat Shakirov was rewarded by the command. But he himself recalls as his highest reward the welcome given to their column by the inhabitants of a mountain town for whom the appearance of grain trucks meant salvation from starvation. "They greeted us with tears of joy. The emaciated people did not know how to thank the Soviet soldiers for their unselfish assistance."

I will bring my reply to a close, Vera Ivanovna. I will say this in conclusion. I asked your Sasha: What most of all warms a serving soldier? "Letters," he unhesitatingly replied.

Yes, letters! You know how people here await them, how anxiously they read them, and how long they then cherish them and carry them around in their tunic pockets and in map cases and haversacks!

I have seen guys getting letters many times, but I cannot get used to it or look on calmly. When our fighter is handed a longed-for envelope or, most frequently, several at once, he goes off to one side and impatiently opens the letter.... And his face unwrinkles and brightens. It is as though the guy has been home, talked with his nearest and dearest and seen his family home, the stream that runs past the end of the village and his friends and girl friends.

The soldier to whom letters are written is a strong and staunch soldier. So do not spare the paper and ink, mothers, fathers, fiancees and friends.

...I hope, Vera Ivanovna, that I have been able to fulfill your request.

PRAVDA LINKS CIA TO AFGHAN 'TERRORIST GANG'

PM120928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 5

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Threads Lead to the CIA"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Aug--A terrorist who was trying to shoot in the back a fighter of the defense of the revolution volunteer detachment was killed a few days ago in a nocturnal skirmish in Kabul's northern suburb. Not only the weapon which he had been firing but also documents were found on him. Through them it was not difficult to establish the bandit's link with the emigre counterrevolutionary center of the CIA agent Gulbiddin Hekmatyar in Pakistan and with foreign secret services.

The Dushman had on him a whole set of forged documents in which he appeared under various names and in various guises. However, they managed immediately to establish his real name--Hamidullah his occupation--professional paid killer, and his rank--gang leader. The compromising documents found on him and the confessions of participants in terrorist organizations operating in Kabul and adjacent provinces who have been caught red-handed now make it possible to picture the foreign mercenaries' criminal actions.

Some time ago Hamidullah was in Peshawar, where he received direct instruction from "Chief" Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Together with his assistants he was then sent back illegally to Afghanistan. He was ordered to intimidate the population by ruthless and total terror and to sow panic.

It was this terrorist gang of mercenaries, sent by the U.S. CIA, which underhandedly and villainously murdered Director Shokor of the Parwan high school; well-known singer Khan Karabaghi; Adel Zurmati, director of the city council's administrative section; people's militia officer Zamiruddin and people's army Major Sher Aqa; and which seriously wounded Akram Osan, a doctor well known in the country. On their bosses' orders the bandits went to assassinate Wali Yusufi, deputy minister of higher and vocational education.

Acts of violence against unarmed people and the burning down and blowing up of schools--these are the hallmarks of the "freedom fighters" now being enthusiastically praised in Washington and Beijing, which depict professional killers and criminals as "patriots" and "liberators."

BARCIKOWSKI SPEECH AT PZPR PLENUM REPORTED

LD121538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Report from Warsaw by unidentified TASS correspondent]

[Text] A plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has been held here. A report on the current problems and actions to overcome the socioeconomic situation in the country was delivered at the plenum by Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The plenum then heard a report by Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on the activities of the party following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and on organization of the work of the party Central Committee, he stated in particular. The key to overcoming and solving internal problems should be sought in the congress documents and in effective work by the party to implement them. Our enemies know this and are doing all they can in order to make the party give way once again, to deprive it of the initiative and the opportunity to undertake urgent long-term activities determined by the congress. We must build the unity of our party on the basis of the congress decisions and their implementation. There are still frequent cases, the rapporteur said, when people join the party as a formality, and not only do not conduct the political line of the party but also engage in clearly hostile activities. In the name of ideological-political principles and the observance of party discipline, party organizations should free themselves of such people. The rapporteur stressed that the party will not reconcile itself to factional activities. The political situation provides sufficient opportunity for everyone who today wishes to serve the party ideals to demonstrate their party spirit and will in the struggle for the party's stand and not for the splitting of the party itself.

Without neglecting in the slightest degree the tasks of the party in the sphere of political activity, Barcikowski continued, the party should return to the resolution of economic issues. Despite the difficulties which society is acutely feeling, the basic prerequisites exist in order that the main task of the stabilization program, the attainment of the level of production and national income of 1979, can be fulfilled in the not too distant future. The government plan for overcoming the crisis must on the whole, be viewed as a set of measures which are to be implemented in parallel fashion. Taking this into account, one must at the same time concentrate the party's political and organizational work on three especially important issues. These include raw materials extraction and party work in the field of the food industry. Improvements in supplies for the people will take place in step with the growth of agricultural production and appropriate use, storage and processing of agricultural raw material. The third sphere of economic activity demanding special attention from the party is housing construction.

If we propose concentrating attention first and foremost on these issues, we are doing so because everything possible in these fields depends on people and on their aspiration to help themselves in overcoming the greatest of difficulties.

Barcikowski further dwelled on a number of issues of the situation in the country in connection with the actions of the Solidarity trade association [profobyedineniye]. The population has been subjected to its psychological brainwashing, using slogans and statements [vystupleniye] aimed directly against the ninth congress, the party and its leadership, against the representatives of the state and the government. The Sejm and its deputies have been subjected to pressure. Demands have been put forward for resignation of voivodas and so forth. We are obliged to make an analysis of all that is taking place, what is being written and said about the activities of aggressive sections of Solidarity, the rapporteur said. Aims are being pursued here which the organizers of the actions mentioned set themselves.

An aggressive, slanderous propaganda campaign against our party has been started. Its aim is to discredit the significance and decisions of the ninth congress, which were received by broad circles of the public with great hope. An attempt has been undertaken to weaken the local and central organs of power both by using demands for changes in cadres and by means of spreading slogans that the authorities are doing nothing and that they are incapable of anything and want to doom the people to hunger. These slogans are proclaimed by those who are at the same time paralyzing various parts of the country by strikes and marches and who do not wish to take upon themselves part of the responsibility for development of production, for the normal work of the national economy and society. The position of the Sejm and its deputies is being undermined by the putting forward of unrealistic demands, frequently contrary to the public interest. The paralysis of the economy according to the principle "the worse, the better" continues. For it is thanks to this that it becomes even more widely possible to employ demagogy and possible to accuse the authorities of ineffective actions.

And why are there strikes involving export production just at a time when it is necessary to import food, when the economy is in acute need of imported materials, when, finally, talks are in progress with banks about deferring our repayments and about vitally important purchases? We know what the Solidarity figures say in talks with foreign partners about the inexpediency of aid for Poland, as this strengthens the authorities.

With no regard for Polish state interests, Barcikowski continued, the country's position in the community of socialist states is being undermined. At one time Solidarity ascribed anti-Soviet outbursts to provocateurs. Today certain Solidarity leaders openly proclaim anti-Soviet theses, neglecting the interests of our people and state. This activity, Barcikowski continued, is part of the strategy of those imperialist circles which, given the chance, would like to see Poland as a bridgehead in order to attain their aims on a world scale. All Polish patriots should beware of this, and all serious politicians in Europe who are interested in the peaceful development of existing international relations fear it. More and more often, alarmed voices are to be heard about us, concerned at the destabilization of the Polish state, which is an important factor in the balance of forces in Europe. Only madmen or people indifferent to the fate of the Polish people can cast doubts on Poland's international ties with the community of socialist states. There is no doubt about the fact that the aims of the instigators of this campaign are not within the framework of the trade union's charter. Certain Solidarity figures have thrown themselves into the struggle for power in the state, forgetting the elementary truth that they will not be able to win that power.

The nature of recent actions and statements by numerous leaders of the trade association are evidence that Solidarity is sliding onto the path of adventures, and we should be prepared for further actions aimed at weakening power and gradually seizing it. In that case one cannot fail to take account of the further development of demonstrations and strikes of a political character and the constant stepping up of tension in the country.

The Central Committee should confirm the previously adopted decision on nonparticipation of party members in political strikes. One must not fail to take account of the stepping up of pressure on Sejm deputies and the formation of political campaigns for fresh elections to be held. We cannot have a tolerant attitude towards an aggressive approach, verging on blackmail, to Sejm deputies. We must not fail to take account of the aspiration of certain Solidarity figures for the creation of new political parties. We state with all seriousness and resolve that this activity is counter to the law and the trade union's charter, and will be regarded as counterrevolutionary activity.

This or that activity of Solidarity which is of a political nature is supported by hostile propaganda calculated to compromise state authority and to represent Solidarity as the only force capable of leading the country out of the crisis. Such a direction of activity by Solidarity undermines the June agreement confirmed at the ninth congress. It would be a mistake to consider that the implementation of the agreement is possible when Solidarity rejects joint actions or attacks the party or state power. The line of the agreement would in such a situation be violated, and our party would be forced to review its political course.

We hope that reason will be victorious, and that Solidarity will observe the provisions of its charter. Our party will determinedly oppose forces hostile to socialism which have cast doubt on Poland's international obligations and the law and order of the socialist state. Let nobody count on the weakening of the party's leading role and of the social and political foundations of the socialist state passing unnoticed or being met with tolerance. Let nobody count on there being the slightest chance of coming to power by way of various political machinations. If anyone nurtures such hopes, they should realize what consequences this might lead to.

Barcikowski further dwelled on issues of the organization of the work of the PZPR Central Committee in the present situation. The plenum adopted a corresponding decision on the issues discussed.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM FOR POLAND VIEWED

LD122358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Among the many counterrevolutionary declarations of Leszek Moczwski, leader of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], is this one: The KPN will aim, through the overthrow and dismantling of the present system, at taking over power in the country. The KPN does not recognize the PZPR as the party holding a leading role in the state. The PZPR apparatus should be transformed into an apparatus of working groups, for instance for (?digging) potatoes. Others also advocating Moczulski's line have pronounced themselves on the subject of taking over power in the country: first of all, the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS/KOR] activists led by their chief theoretician, Jacek Kuron.

The counterrevolutionary program of KSS/KOR activists was (?already) presented by some press organs of West European states. The KSS/KOR divides its program into three stages. The main goal of the first stage is the legal activity of the Solidarity trade unions, of a political nature, and their transformation into a real force, acting in opposition to the government. In the largest industrial enterprises, special groups should be created composed of full members of the KSS/KOR. These groups will be the main organizers of strikes and all other antigovernment activity. The program stresses in particular the need to observe the principles of strict conspiracy. This is why some members of the KSS/KOR should be well camouflaged. These people should try by every means to infiltrate the ranks of trade union, state authority and party organs and the judiciary.

But this is by no means all. Of course, careful camouflage should be necessitated by special circumstances. These exist, and that is why the well-camouflaged members of KSS/KOR are recommended to create groups for special purposes which could be used in extraordinary cases, when recourse will have to be taken to [word indistinct], sabotage, subversion and terror.

As can be seen from KSS/KOR's programmatic premises, this subversive organization should direct its main efforts to the fight against its basic adversary--the PZPR. It is necessary, the counterrevolutionary leaders recommend, to cause destablization in the country by every means, create various difficulties for the activity of the PZPR and put obstacles in the way of the implementation of its policy, thus compelling the PZPR to act always from a defensive position.

The years 1981-83 are regarded by the KSS/KOR theoreticians as the second stage in the implementation of their counterrevolutionary program. In their opinion (?it) will have crucial significance, because the task of weakening and, if possible, disrupting the PZPR is set for that period. But it is most important to create conditions for the transition to the third stage, which should see the establishment of a regime modelled on that existing in interwar Poland. It is precisely at that stage that it is planned to transform Solidarity into an independent political organization. To achieve this aim, it is recommended to maintain in the country a state of tension and anxiety, and to submit ever new demands, including political demands.

As a task of extreme importance in the KSS/KOR program, the postulate is submitted concerning the occupation of key posts in the mass media, making the greatest use of members of the KSS/KOR, as well as their supporters employed in information agencies.

But when it comes to the third stage, it was defined very simply, the final aim of KSS/KOR at that stage is the takeover of power; neither more nor less.

It must be said that the KSS/KOR ringleaders are already striving to put into practice their own plans for 1981-83. This can be seen, for instance, from Jacek Kuron's speech at the recent meeting of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity. It is worth noting that the counterrevolutionary meanderings of Kuron were published by Solidarity in a mass edition under a very telling title: "New Managing Organizations Must Be Created."

Kuron is even now virtually calling for the creation of those new organizations since, as he maintains, we are living in a social vacuum. In other words, this political adventurist tries to present the matter as if there were no power in the country. What can this be termed if not a provocative incitement of action against the state foundations of socialist Poland? According to the counterrevolutionary program of the KSS/KOR, Jacek Kuron declares without beating around the bush that it is those mythical new organizations that should manage the country, apparently replacing the present party of Polish workers. We can easily imagine what kind of new organizations they would be if their spokesman is not shy to boast about being maintained by the Western subversive centers.

One more political striptease by the leader of the counterrevolutionary grouping, the KSS/KOR, unmasks completely the traitors to the interests of Polish workers and shows their true face.

STEPKIN COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN WALL

LD130537 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0430 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug (TASS)--An event which had historically important significance for the GDR took place in Berlin 20 years ago, on 13 August 1961. On that day a defensive hall which put an end to provocations directed against the socialist German state was erected on the border with West Berlin, writes A. Stepkin in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Building this defensive wall not only reinforced the GDR border, this action removed the ground from under the feet of the inciters of war. Suffice it to say, the author points out, that about 80 organizations involved in espionage and terrorism were active in West Berlin at that time.

Political, ideological and economic penetration had a considerable influence on life in the GDR. Scientists, specialists, doctors, engineers, members of the creative intelligentsia and workers were enticed from Berlin and other cities in the republic by persuasion, promises of money, and not infrequently by blackmail.

"History proves," the article notes, "that the defensive measures taken in August 1961 were right and necessary. Those days in August demonstrated the GDR's ability to defend its people from counterrevolutionary, revanchist and aggressive attacks." However, the newspaper stresses, ideological subversion is continuing to this day. In newspaper, radio and television reports one quite often hears about the murder of GDR border guards and attempts to violate the border.

A malicious propaganda campaign, the aim of which is to conceal the real meaning of the measures taken on 13 August, is under way at the moment in the West. Antisocialist leaflets are being printed and subversive literature is being distributed. New rallies by the enemies of socialism are planned for 13 August.

The GDR people are marking this date in a different way, primarily by working in a hard and united fashion for the sake of socialism. "The country's working people are demonstrating that they are organized and confident. Armed detachments of the working class, who will hold a mighty demonstration in support of peace today, continue to stand guard over the gains of socialism.

REPORTAGE ON KAPITONOV DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GDR

Visits Erfurt, Farms

PM120839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cordial Reception"]

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jul--On the second day of its stay in Erfurt, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited a microelectronics combine and agricultural production cooperatives in the city's environs.

The leaders of the Funkwerk plant which belongs to the combine told the guests about the prospects of the development of production in the present 5-year plan. The delegation had a meeting with young production workers, many of whom have received higher education in Soviet VUZes. It was emphasized at the meeting that the complex questions of the development of microelectronics can be resolved only in close cooperation with the Soviet Union. The delegation head wished the plant collective new successes in implementing the 10th SED Congress plans.

The Soviet parliamentarians were accorded a warm welcome by the agricultural workers in the hamlet of Berlstedt. In the village house of culture which bears the name of German-Soviet friendship, the guests met with workers from the Vorwaerts and Vereinte Kraft agricultural cooperatives. The leaders of both farms spoke highly of the Soviet Kirovets and Belarus tractors and spoke with gratitude about the high-yielding Mironovskaya and Ilichevka Soviet wheat strains cultivated in the cooperatives' fields.

In the course of the conversation, I.V. Kapitonov expressed thanks for the cordial reception and the warm words spoken about the Soviet people. Even a short stay in Erfurt, he said, gives a good impression. We have seen that the agricultural workers know how to work well. It is impossible not to be proud of your work and your people.

In the Soviet Union, the delegation head noted, specialization and interkolkhoz cooperation is practised with the aim of successfully fulfilling the comprehensive food program. The Soviets of peoples deputies are doing a great deal of work. Their role is increasing. This has become particularly apparent since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and L.I. Brezhnev's election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The leading activity of our parties, the CPSU and the SED, is of decisive significance for the fulfillment of all our tasks. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism we are advancing confidently and will arrive at the full victory of socialism and communism in our countries.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has returned to Berlin. H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, was with the delegation on its trip to Erfurt.

Concludes Visit

PM121506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Common Views and Objectives"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Aug--The official friendly visit to the GDR by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, has ended.

On Friday the Soviet parliamentarians had a final conversation with H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR Volkskammer. An exchange of views took place on the role of the socialist countries' parliaments in developing socialist democracy and promoting the working people's mass initiative, and on the great responsibility borne by people's deputies for the maintenance of peace. During the conversation it was unanimously voted that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the GDR gives an important boost to the further deepening of the friendship between the two countries. It contributes to the realization of the domestic and foreign policy aims outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress for the benefit of the peoples and in the interests of safeguarding peace. Taking part in the conversation were representatives of GDR Volkskammer committees.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the USSR Embassy in the GDR, I.V. Kapitonov expressed gratitude to the GDR Volkskammer Presidium, the GDR State Council and to Comrade H. Sindermann personally for the important information provided on the Volkskammer's work and for organizing the delegation's tour of the country.

The 5 days we have spent among friends and comrades in arms will also linger in our memories, he said, because they were spent in an atmosphere of cordiality and hospitality. Our conversations with the leaders of your party and state have enabled us to deepen our acquaintance with life in the GDR and its domestic and foreign policy.

Our contacts with working people at industrial enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives made a great impression on us. The two words "freundschaft" and "friendship" [druzhba] were the keynote of all our conversations. They epitomized the commonality of our views and objectives, the great power of proletarian internationalism and our people's mutual desire for lasting world peace.

During our visit to your country we have seen for ourselves how the people's power and the working people of the GDR, under the SED's leadership, have scored major successes in economic and cultural development and in enhancing the people's well-being. We rejoice in this.

The GDR is building a new society which is a firm link in the socialist community. It is actively cooperating in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and is making a worthy contribution to the common cause of struggle for peace and international security.

Our countries' consistent foreign policy is an important element in the socialist states' joint course toward improving the political climate in Europe and worldwide.

The exchange of experience which has taken place between our two countries' parliamentarians, I.V. Kapitonov said, will serve to further increase the operational efficiency of the organs of people's power and to give added force to their struggle to preserve and consolidate world peace.

In a reply speech, H. Sindermann recalled Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's remark that the object of the new USSR Constitution is to involve every citizen in the running of state affairs. In this connection he said: We are also striving to cooperate as closely as possible with the citizens of our country at every level of the organs of people's power and to involve them in the running of the state's affairs.

H. Sindermann stressed that the people of the GDR have a deep respect for the USSR's consistent policy aimed at preserving peace.

A speech was delivered at the luncheon by P. Verner, secretary of the SED Central Committee, who on behalf of Comrade E. Honecker thanked the Soviet guests for the contribution which they had made during their stay in the GDR to consolidating the fraternal alliance between the two states.

The visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov left Berlin for Moscow today. It was seen off by H. Sindermann and other officials and by P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by: V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Ye.Z. Razumov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and executives of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The welcoming party included E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES SUCCESSES

PM130926 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 July publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Describing Our Friends' Experience" a 2,500-word article by Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, headlined "Transforming the Land." Vancsa outlines the development of Hungary's agriculture under socialism and discusses the experience of agriculture and the food processing industry in recent years, pointing out farming methods and successes.

BREZHNEV GREETS SOVIET-FINNISH TWIN CITIES MEETING

PM120937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the sixth meeting of twin cities in the Soviet Union and Finland in Tampere

I cordially greet the representatives of twin cities in the Soviet Union and Finland who have assembled for their sixth meeting.

The friendly ties between towns of our countries are an important factor in the development of Soviet-Finnish relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland of 1948. These relations are a convincing example of the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. They correspond to the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries, and contribute to the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Problems related to the maintenance of peace are today disturbing millions of people throughout our world. They see how, as a result of the intrigues of aggressive circles, tension is increasing, the arms race is being stepped up and the threat of war is growing. The preservation of peace has been and remains the supreme objective of the Soviet state in the international arena.

It is satisfying that the recent appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" was, as in many other countries, greeted with approval by the parliament and broad circles of the public in Finland. Taking a decisive stand against the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union has once again confirmed its positive attitude to the proposal by the president of the Republic of Finland, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, that northern Europe should become a nuclear-free zone, its readiness to give the members of such a zone the necessary guarantees, and has displayed a new, constructive approach to this problem.

Permit me to express confidence that the meeting in Tampere would further the cause of a continued strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland, and would draw the residents of cities into still more active participation in maintaining and continuing detente, and in strengthening peace.

I wish the meeting success, your cities prosperity and their residents happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PONOMAREV, AKEL LEADER HOLD 'COMRADELY' MEETING

Comparison of the Moscow TASS English item entitled "Ponomarev, AKEL Leader Hold 'Comradely' Meeting" published on page G 1 of the 6 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and a TASS report on the same subject published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA on 6 August reveals the following variation:

Last paragraph, penultimate line reads: ...atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding that are....

SAUDI PROPOSALS CONFORM WITH SOVIET PRINCIPLES

LD122308 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Window on the Arab World" program by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has supported Saudi Arabia's proposals for the just settlement of the Middle East crisis. In an exclusive statement he made in this connection, Chedli Klibi pointed out that the U.S. claims to the effect that there is no alternative to the policy of Camp David are once again refuted. The Arab League secretary general added that the Saudi proposals are considered a collection of measures based on the UN resolutions and international laws.

We must add to this the fact that the Saudi proposals conform in practice with the main principles of the Soviet program for the settlement of the Middle East crisis and which calls for the full withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories and for securing the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state. This is natural because both sets of proposals are based on the foundation of a sound assessment of the true situation in the Middle East.

Observers also point out that the proposals of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd contain extremely strong criticism of the American policy which is directed at backing the Israeli aggressor in every way.

The PLO and the influential papers in the Arab countries have supported the Saudi proposals. In the opinion of JORDAN TIMES, the Saudi plan for the settlement in the Middle East is reasonable and constructive. In the opinion of another Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y the pressing importance of the Saudi proposals also lies in the fact that they have been presented at a time when participants in the Camp David agreements are trying to focus the attention of the peoples of the Middle East on the so-called Soviet threat which does not exist at all except in the minds of those who are planning the Zionist-American aggression against the Arabs.

It is from this angle that we should assess the Saudi proposals for settlement in the Middle East and from the support with which they are meeting in the Arab world.

ATTACK ON TEHRAN GUARDS HEADQUARTERS NOTED

LD121811 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 12 Aug, TASS--The headquarters of "the Guards of the Islamic Revolution" in the Iranian capital has been attacked with the use of anti-tank missiles, according to Radio Tehran. One of the attackers was killed during the exchange of fire, two were arrested.

New terroristic acts against statesmen and dignitaries are reported. Religious leader Hojjat ol-Eslam Baha'oddin Eraqi was killed in Kermanshah. His candidature was nominated for Iranian parliament. [as received] His body-guard was also killed.

ARREST OF SIX IRANIAN SERVICE MEN REPORTED

LD122147 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 12 Aug, TASS--Six servicemen of the Iranian Air Force were arrested in connection with former President Bani-Sadr's defection to France from Iran. This was announced over Tehran's Radio by Acting Commander of the Iranian Air Force Colonel Mo'inpur. He said that the air force had been largely restructured to strengthen the armed service.

The radio reported a meeting in the Iranian capital between the new commanders of the air force and the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni, during which he said that violence and terror imposed on the country by anti-government elements "did not present a serious problem" thanks to the "unity of the army, the people and t Islamic Revolutionary Guards."

KUDRYAVTSEV SEES CRUCIAL NEED FOR ARAB UNITY

PM111041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Putting Out the Fire"]

[Text] The Israeli bandit air raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center at Tammuz and the barbarous Israeli Air Force bombing of densely populated districts of Beirut have again reminded the whole world that a dangerous seat of war continues to smolder in the Near East, threatening the countries and peoples not only of this region but also of an extensive part of the globe. The latest events have clarified the Near East situation considerably and once again ruthlessly exposed those truly guilty of worsening it. Opinions on this question do not differ: It is wholly and simply a matter of the degree of sharpness of the condemnation of those guilty of the insane policy pursued by Israel and by the United States backing it. Neither Washington nor Tel Aviv can escape the consequences of the Camp David deal, which they themselves conceived and which worsened the situation and established favorable ground for the emergence of military conflicts. Nor can the present U.S. administration's leaders escape the fact that the aircraft which bombed Iraq and Lebanon were U.S.-made and were supplied to Israel by the United States within the framework of a broad program of supplies of modern offensive armaments.

But it is not just a question of that. The most dangerous thing is that present U.S. policy is creating in the world, particularly in those countries adhering to a pro-Western line, an atmosphere of license for aggressive adventurism and an atmosphere of unpredictability as to their aggressive aspirations.

If the United States considers itself entitled to declare almost all more or less important world regions to be "zones of U.S. interests" and, on this basis, creates military bases, heavy arms dumps and bridgeheads for a "military presence" there, the Israeli aggressors are essentially declaring the Near East their own parish and are behaving there as they like. They have conferred on themselves the right to take preventive military actions against those who, from their viewpoint, are "potential" adversaries. Thus they "substantiated" even the Israeli air raid on the nuclear center near Baghdad, although it was well known to everyone that this scientific center was working exclusively on peaceful problems.

The Israeli aggressors' course is becoming increasingly threatening to literally all the countries of the Near East region. Israeli warplanes violated the air space of Jordan and Saudi Arabia when they raided Iraq. And why should the Israeli aggressors not declare any installation or city on any Arab country's territory to be a danger to Israel in the future and subject it to a "preemptive strike" from the air? It was no coincidence that the Western press mentioned the Tebuk (Saudi Arabia) military base, which the Israeli aircraft overflew on the way to Baghdad and which, in the Israeli military's opinion, could be used against Israel.... The bombing of Tammuz should have made all the Arab countries--which, as experience shows, can easily become targets of Israel's unpredictable policy--take note.

The unconcealed genocide of the Palestinian people has become another part of Israel's "preemptive" policy. Statements by Israeli Government leaders to the effect that they intend to physically annihilate the Palestinians wherever they may be are evidence of this. As the facts show, this threat does not merely extend to the Palestinians. Almost half if not more of the victims of the Israeli bombings of Beirut were Lebanese, that is, inhabitants of a country with which Israel, officially, is not at war.

And since the Palestinians, expelled from their motherland by the Israeli Zionists in pursuit of the genocide policy, have been forced to settle in many countries of the Arab east, so the Israeli leaders' threat toward the Palestinians is, in fact, being extended to all the Arab countries too. Thus, the "unpredictability" of the Israeli military's "preemptive strikes," combined with Tel Aviv's practice of genocide, means that Israel's war against the Palestinian Arabs is, essentially, being transformed into total war against all the Arab peoples.

It should also be taken into account that the Israeli rulers' statements are pursuing another aim. Tel Aviv's base scheme is to shift the blame for the extreme worsening of the Near East situation onto the Palestinians and, at the same time, to instill dislike for and even hostility toward them among other Arab peoples. The point of the scheme is as clear as can be--it is to stifle the Palestinian resistance movement with the Arab peoples' own hands.

But the Israeli aggressors and their patrons lack the commonsense to understand the situation which has actually taken shape in the Near East under the influence of the Arab peoples' national liberation struggle. The fact is that the meaning of the Camp David agreements has become clear to the overwhelming majority of Arab countries and even to countries with pro-Western sentiments. When concluding the agreements, both the United States and Israel (Egypt in this matter was simply a puppet) overestimated their potential and influence on the Near East, at the same time underestimating the degree of influence on the conservative Arab countries of the national liberation movement and Arab nationalism. Those countries did not want to find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea--between imperialism and Zionism on the one hand and the national liberation movement on the other. The Arab peoples are closer to those countries, and not so much geographically as in national attitude. One must not lose sight of the fact that social class features are beginning to have an increasing role and influence within the Arab world. For the Arab countries, too, the Israeli Zionists' inhuman attitude to the Palestinian Arabs and, recently, to the Lebanese, are not simply events beyond their borders but a question of the entire Arab world's future. In their eyes, the Palestinian Arabs are struggling not only for their legitimate rights, including the right to set up a sovereign national state on Palestinian territory, but also for the national independence of all Arab countries and their right to an independent existence, free of Israeli-U.S. hegemonism. For the other Arab peoples, the Palestinians' struggle is increasingly acquiring the character of a struggle for their future and for the pan-Arab cause.

Taking this into account, it must be admitted quite frankly that, speaking less on the level of slogans and appeals and more from the viewpoint of actions and deeds, this powerful weapon in the Arab peoples' hands falls a long way short of matching the present stage of the Arab peoples' struggle, which is characterized by a high degree of courage and heroism shown by the Palestinian people in the name of the just cause of all Arabs.

One cannot bypass such facts as the use of Arab unity slogans to hide complicity with the Arab peoples' enemies. Increasingly broad public circles even in pro-Western countries of the Arab east are realizing the anti-Arab sense of the Camp David agreements. However, a section of those countries' ruling forces, fearing public opinion, are trying to mask the pro-imperialist essence of their position by talk of Arab unity in no way consolidated by concrete deeds. Let us take, for example, the recent Egyptian-Sudanese talks. Reading through the communique published after the meeting between Presidents as-Sadat and Numayri, everything in it seems to be up to standard. There is condemnation of the Israeli actions against Lebanon, recognition of the need for the African countries' unity, the demand for Namibia's independence and much else.

But, at the same time, both countries expressed a readiness to grant the United States "military facilities" on their territories, that is, the opportunity of establishing U.S. military bases on these countries' territories for implementing the Pentagon's aggressive plans in the Near East and Africa. The words seem pro-Arab but the deeds are the most pro-imperialist and anti-Arab that there could be.

The Arab countries' progressive public personified, for example, by such international organizations as the General Arab People's Congress are stepping up their struggle for genuine anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist unity which, in the Arab peoples' hands, is an effective weapon against imperialism, Zionism and internal reaction, which champions U.S.-Israeli influence.

The worsening situation in the Near East confronts the progressive public of the whole world, particularly of the Near East countries and including the Persian Gulf zone, especially forcefully with the question of the need for a collective search by all interested parties for effective ways to ensure Near East peace and security. The search for these paths can only be successful, in the Soviet Union's opinion, when the Israeli occupation armed forces are withdrawn from all the territories seized by them, when the Palestinian Arab people are assured of the right to establish their own sovereign national state on Palestinian territory, and when all the Near East countries are guaranteed peace and security. Approval of these undoubtedly necessary components of a future Near East peace may serve as a criterion of the sincerity of those who are ready to participate in the collective search for paths to peace in one of the most explosive regions of the globe.

SOVIET, ALGERIAN TU OFFICIALS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM130720 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 6 August AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov met with (Demen-Debbikh Abdalla), secretary general of the General Association of Algerian Workers, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During a friendly talk, which was held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and cordiality, they discussed practical ways to further develop fraternal Soviet-Algerian trade ties and cooperation, questions of the present-day international trade union movement and topical problems of today. A.M. Subbotin, AUCCTU secretary; G. Ye. Kanayev, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Section; and also al-'Ayyashi Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

TASHKENT REPORTS ON MOROCCAN SOCIALIST'S VISIT

GF081840 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Omar al-Fassi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Marrakesh Party of Progress and Socialism [title as heard], has completed his visit to the Uzbek SSR.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent prior to his departure, Omar al-Fassi said he visited the Uzbek SSR for the first time 20 years ago and added: I have had great pleasure in observing the developments achieved since then. Great achievements have taken place during the past 20 years. The Uzbek people have [words indistinct].

PRESS REPORTS CITED ON SITUATION IN GAMBIA

LD072013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Senegalese troops are continuing to comb Gambian territory. This was stated to Western journalists by Lieutenant Colonel Ngol, the commander of Senegal's military contingent. He led the capture of the barracks in Bakau, a suburb of Banjul, where the supporters of the Supreme Council of the Revolution were situated. This group was at the head of the attempted coup d'etat in Gambia on 30 July.

According to AFP reports, Senegalese troops found none of the rebels in the barracks. All the hostages who were held in the barracks are alive. The news agency notes the fact that members of Britain's so-called Special Air Services, who gained a sad reputation for themselves as chastizers in Ulster, are actively participating in joint actions with Senegalese troops. According to reports from Banjul, wide-ranging repressions against the whole Gambian opposition have been unleashed. AFP has reported that the leader of the National Convention Party, the country's former vice president, Dibba, and other members of that party, which is represented in parliament, have been arrested.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN WRITES ON ANNIVERSARY

PM121449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party, under the rubric "The South African Communist Party is 60 Years Old": "The Road of Struggle"]

[Excerpts] We are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the South African Communist Party [SACP] in an atmosphere of increasing antiracist, antigovernment actions by the people on all fronts. The working class is again involved in a growing strike movement. The trade union organizations are gaining strength. In recent years our young people have been unceasingly involved in the struggle against the authorities' policy, against racial segregation. In rural districts there is growing resistance to the creation of bantustans and the forced resettlement of people. The church is displaying increasing hostility toward the apartheid system.

In its program and in all its political work the SACP has adhered strictly to the principles of proletarian internationalism, unity with the international communist movement and the joint struggle against all anti-imperialist forces. It has firmly borne aloft the banner of fraternal cooperation with the CPSU.

And today, when international imperialism, in alliance with the Chinese hegemonists, in the hopeless attempt to halt the triumphal progress of socialist and national revolution, has brought the world to the dangerous brink of nuclear war, solidarity among all revolutionary forces is more necessary than ever. The struggle for peace, national liberation and socialism are inseparable.

Now that the Reagan administration and the British Conservatives have openly declared the South African regime their ally and are giving it all-round support in its attempts to stifle the revolution, unity between our national movement and the peoples' international struggle against capitalism and imperialism is particularly important.

The unprecedented upsurge in the mass movement since the events in Soweto in 1976 reflects the growing confrontation between the people and the ruling class. Now, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the party's formation, we look to the future with confidence. We know that the racist regime's so-called "total strategy," aimed at preserving South Africa as a bastion of imperialism on the continent, is doomed to failure. The age-old oppression by racists and imperialists on our soil will end.

Before the memory of our party founders, the heroes who gave their lives in the struggle for freedom and socialism, before our comrades and all fighters for freedom who are still behind bars, we swear to wage the struggle until the final victory.

On the party's 60th anniversary its Central Committee, on behalf of South African communists and all our country's oppressed proletariat, sends warm, fraternal greetings to the CPSU and all the friendly, heroic Soviet people.

On its 60th anniversary the SACP promises not to spare itself in the coming battles. We look to the future, armed with the legacy of our heroic past. We are inspired by the names of heroes of the SACP and of the victims whose blood nourished the tree of freedom, we are inspired by the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The people will win freedom!

CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER VACATIONING IN MOSCOW

PM121538 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] TASS--P. Pires, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, arrived in Moscow on 28 July on vacation.

P. Pires was met at the airport by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NATIONAL RELATIONS IN USSR

PM130713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Doctor of philosophical sciences Prof A. Dashdamirov article under the rubric "The 26th CPSU Congress--Marxism-Leninism in Action": "National Relations: The Dialectics of Development"]

[Text] Baku--The 26th CPSU Congress devoted great attention to tasks in further improving national relations in the USSR and strengthening the internationalist and patriotic education of working people. The profound summarizations of the Soviet republics' achievements, the analysis of the problems of and prospects for the development of national relations in our country and the conclusions and recommendations included in the CPSU Central Committee's report to the congress enrich the theory of the nationalities question and testify to the creative application of the Leninist principles of nationalities policy in new historical conditions--at the stage of mature socialism.

The 26th CPSU Congress documents enshrine the conclusion that at this stage the restructuring of all social relations on the collectivist principles inherent in the new system is being completed. This restructuring naturally applies to national relations too.

The effective equality between the USSR's peoples now achieved, the increasingly similar levels of economic development in the union republics, the uniformity of their population's social structure, the profound, multifaceted sociopolitical and ideological unity of the country's peoples--all this determines the new qualitative state and new level of internation ties.

The further our society progresses along the path to communism, the firmer is the friendship of the fraternal peoples and the internationalist alliance of working people of all nationalities, bequeathed by V.I. Lenin. And this means that the new historical community of people--the Soviet people--is also gaining strength and progressing. More and more objective opportunities are emerging for the still greater rallying and all-round, integral, harmonious development of the whole of society and of each socialist nation and for the deepening of the processes of internationalization of the fraternal peoples' economic and sociocultural life. The party does everything to promote the further development of these processes.

The socioeconomic progress of the union republics has accelerated substantially. They all entered the eighties with highly developed economies and cultures. In 1976-80 the volume of industrial production increased, for instance, by 42 percent in Belorussia, 27 percent in Uzbekistan, 41 percent in Georgia, 47 percent in Azerbaijan, 17 percent in Lithuania, 32 percent in Moldavia, 29 percent in Tadzhikistan, 46 percent in Armenia and 24 percent in Estonia. The swelling of the ranks of the working class from among people of indigenous nationalities helps to strengthen the social homogeneity of the republics' multinational population. The process of intensification of agriculture is underway in every union republic.

As always, the country has resolved through joint efforts the most large-scale, urgent socioeconomic tasks on the territories of various republics. In the seventies, for instance, special CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions were adopted providing for expansion of irrigation systems in Central Asia, the development of deer raising in regions of the far north and sheep raising in Kirgizia, the conservation of the resources of Lake Sevan and a new upsurge in the economy and culture of Abkhazia, Tuva and Buryatia and the peoples of the north.

Several all-union resolutions apply to Azerbaijan--on the development of key sectors of the republic's industry and agriculture. "...Even a simple list of resolutions adopted in the period under review and the measures they provide for," L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "shows clearly how broad and diverse is the range of questions which have concerned the CPSU Central Committee and the government in resolving urgent problems of the development of all our country's republics and the consolidation of the USSR.

Each union republic's progress naturally predetermines the increase in its contribution to the motherland's economic might. This is an important way of further strengthening the fraternal peoples' friendship. The 26th party congress gave a high assessment of the contribution to the country's unified national economic complex from working people in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Kazakhstan, the republics of Transcaucasus, Central Asia and the Baltic and all the peoples of the USSR. The party once again confirmed its course of building up each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time ensuring its maximum utilization for the harmonious development of the whole country.

Prospects for the development of national relations in the USSR are organically linked with the constantly increasing scale of the socialization of socialist production and the internationalization not only of production forces but of all public life under mature socialism. There is an increasingly broad, firm basis for the synthesis of the most valuable facets and features in the life and traditions of various peoples, and this is also a basis for the quest for new, international forms of social life, culture and daily concerns. Increasingly organic unification is taking place, mutual influence between peoples' spiritual values is strengthening and general Soviet features are emerging, developing and becoming consolidating in the people's way of life.

The unity of Soviet nations is stronger now than ever before. But this does not mean that all questions in the sphere of national relations have been resolved. "The dynamics of the development of a big multinational state like ours," it was noted at the congress, "gives rise to many problems which require the party's sensitive attention." The Leninist party proceeds on the basis that the realities of national relations create new problems even at the stage of mature socialism.

One such problem is relations between peoples of different nationalities on the scale of individual republics or individual localities.

The composition of the population of Soviet republics is multinational. Internation, interethnic ties are a not unimportant aspect of the living, developing social structures and give rise to specific features of people's way of life. Constant changes in the ethnodemographic situation, the wide development of diverse forms of direct contact between people of different nationalities, the stepping up of the mobility of the republics' populations, migratory processes, phenomena of natural assimilation--all this is characteristic of national relations both within republics and between them.

All these processes are diverse in their nature and their forms of implementation. They can at times give rise to contradictory, conflict situations--particularly where ideological education work is weakened, insufficient attention is devoted to people's specific needs and aspirations and internationalist norms are not adhered to in cadre policy. The party demands the resolute eradication of these shortcomings. It is a crucial task for party organizations to constantly study such questions, resolve them in good time and strictly ensure the due representation of all nations and ethnic groups in party and state organs, with strict consideration for each person's practical, ideological and moral qualities.

The CPSU is consistently opposed both to ignoring national differences and to emphasizing them excessively. "We are against tendencies aimed at artificially erasing national peculiarities," it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"But equally we regard their artificial fanning as impermissible." In all its practical activity the Leninist party sets an example of the consistent combination of a respectful attitude toward national feelings and the national dignity of every person and the struggle against such manifestations--alien to the nature of socialism--as chauvinism or nationalism and against any nationalist deviations. The party, as the great Lenin taught, comes out resolutely against national narrowmindedness, exclusivity and isolationism, against national egoism and conceit, which are sometimes manifested in narrowminded localistic trends, attempts to glorify a patriarchal outlook, a nonclass approach in assessing historical events and so forth.

The elimination of any nationalist manifestations accords with the interests of all the country's nations and ethnic groups. An uncompromising struggle against them is one important direction in improving national relations, further strengthening the peoples' friendship and fraternity and ensuring the masses' international education.

The law-governed process of all-round development and rapprochement of socialist nations is clearly expressed in the international rallying of working people in each republic. This can be seen from the example of our republic--Soviet Azerbaijan. The former territorial, sociocultural and everyday disunity of the peoples has long since receded into the past. Now the republic's multinational population form harmonious labor collectives, living by the laws of equality and fraternity.

The ideas and principles of socialist internationalism, which have taken deep root in all spheres of our society's life, have raised national relations to a moral height where national and ethnic differences can no longer rule people's conduct. But of course, cultural, everyday, ethnic, linguistic, social and psychological peculiarities remain a reality, reflected one way or another in the consciousness, conduct and interests of every person. And internationalist education is always topical.

"It is the party's sacred duty," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, the proud feeling of belonging to the great, unified Soviet motherland." The peoples' Leninist friendship is one of the chief sources of our fatherland's economic and defense might and the motivating force behind its rapid ascent along the path of building a new socialism.

The experience of resolving the nationalities question in the USSR and successes in the economic, sociopolitical and cultural development of over 100 nations and ethnic groups is of tremendous international significance. Of course, we are not imposing this experience of ours on anyone else. Dogmatism and an uncreative approach to questions of choosing the ways and means of revolutionary transformations (and, moreover, nihilism with respect to "alien" experience) are fundamentally alien to the communists' internationalist position. Following Lenin's instructions, our party bases its activity on profound understanding of the natural laws of social progress and thorough consideration of specific conditions.

Life does not stand still, socialist national relations develop and improve. An attentive, thoughtful, creative approach to them is needed in research and propaganda and in resolving practical issues.

To study and propagandize the 26th CPSU Congress provisions, which profoundly and comprehensively characterize national relations in developed socialist society, is a central task in our ideological work.

KISELEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM

PM121508 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "Loyal Party Helper"]

[Text] Minsk, 30 Jul--Belorussia's young men and girls are scaling new labor heights in the course of broad patriotic movement entitled "shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity by young people for the 11th 5-Year Plan!"

Over 40,000 young production workers have resolved to complete their annual targets by USSR Constitution Day.

This was noted at a Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee plenum held today in Minsk. It discussed the tasks of the republic's Komsomol to intensify ideological and political education work among young people in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The speakers stressed that under the leadership of party committees Komsomol organizations are purposefully propagandizing the party forum's decisions and seeking to establish a scientific world outlook in the consciousness of young men and girls and to mold communist ideological commitment and morality.

T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

ARMENIAN STATE PETROLEUM COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

PM121426 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet has set up an Armenian SSR Union Republic State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

TRADE UNION COLUMN TO APPEAR IN ESTONIAN PAPER

LD080039 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian 0500 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] On 17 July SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA begins a new column: Trade Union: The Radius of Influence. By editorial comment it will endeavor to reveal the facts about the full extent of trade union work and events in the republic's trade union organizations. The first story tells how the oil shale miners' trade union helps in finding production reserves and in increasing a thrifty attitude to resources, and reacts energetically to every instance of bad management.

DISSIDENT ANTSUPOV TO FACE TRIAL IN UKRAINE

NC111636 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (AFP)--Soviet dissident Evgeni Antsupov, arrested in May for alleged anti-Soviet activities, is to face trial in the Ukraine town of Kharkov on Wednesday, dissident sources said here today.

Mr Antsupov, a dissident historian, is accused of offences including the spreading of anti-Soviet propaganda which carry a maximum sentence of seven years internment followed by five years of exile.

He was arrested in Kharkov after distributing photographs bearing slogans demanding visas to leave the Soviet Union for himself and two other dissidents, Anatoli Zinshenko and Yuri Dziuba.

Mr Zinshenko has also been detained by Soviet authorities.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO BARABASH--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today conferred the Order of the Friendship of Peoples upon Yuriy Yakovlevich Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, for his services in the development of Soviet culture and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Aug 81 LD]

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL CITES CSA STATISTICS

LD130227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Report by Nikolay Yakovlevich Sidorenko, chief agronomist of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Text] With autumn rapidly approaching farmers are making haste in August. While it was mainly warm and dry in most regions at the beginning of the week, the last few days have been colder in the northwestern, central, Central Chernozem oblasts and in the Urals. Rain made the cutting and threshing of grain difficult. According to a report by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 10 August the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, on an area of 57 million hectares and had threshed those crops on 53 million hectares. This represents 93 percent of the amount reaped. Harvesting has been completed by farms in the Ukraine, Moldavia, North Caucasus and in the Central Chernozem region. At the same time, mass cutting and threshing of grain was continued by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Volga Valley, the southern Urals, the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Baltic states.

The center of the harvesting campaign is now gradually moving east. In the past few days selective harvesting of grain crops has been started by farms in Tomskaya, Irkutskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Kustanaskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Turgayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts. Grain from the new harvest has begun arriving at grain reception enterprises of Altayskiy Kray. The rates of harvesting work remain high. In a week grains have been threshed on an area of around 11 million hectares. In the south, farms in Uzbekistan, Turkemenia and Tadzhikistan have started harvesting corn. Applying industrial farming techniques, many sovkhozes and kolkhozes are threshing more than 80-90 quintals of grain per hectare. Harvesting of buckwheat and millet has been started by farms in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Kazakhstan. Many kolkhozes' harvesting and transportation links, detachments and complexes are achieving high performance levels and are harvesting bread grain at rapid rates. Thus, the link of Comrade (Portnoy) on the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Ilekskiy Rayon, Orenburgskaya Oblast, threshed more than 1,500 quintals of grain in 1 day with 3 Niva combines. In that oblast as a whole, more than 3,500 family links are working in shock fashion. Many such examples can be quoted.

All efforts should now be directed toward the transportation of the grain. Special attention should be devoted to stocking in seeds of winter crops, particularly rye, and toward delivering it to the northern oblasts of the country where sowing of winter crops has already started. In the oblasts where the optimum dates for sowing have arrived, the soil has been prepared on more than half the alloted area. Obviously, the quality and speed of preparing the soil determine how good the crop will be. Therefore, this work is being well organized on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Tatarskaya ASSR, Tambovskaya, Tomskaya Lipetskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts, in Lithuania and the Ukraine. The sowing campaign has already started on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Volga Valley, southern Urals and Siberia. More than 1 million hectares have been sown. While carrying out winter-crop sowing, it is important and essential to apply more industrial fertilizer during seedbed preparation, to combine sowing of all winter grains with phosphorus fertilizer application and to apply top-dressing in the autumn--in short, to provide the best crop management techniques for winter-sown plantings.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 12 AUG

LD130259 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Many farms in Chuvashskaya are completing harvesting of grain crops today. Three quarters of the area in the republic has been harvested. (0200 GMT)

Around 30,000 hectares will be sown to winter crops in the Arkhangelskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Natural and sown grasses have been cut on over 300,000 hectares in Tadzhikistan. That is considerably more than planned. The front-ranking farms of the Vakhsh Valley have already had four cuttings of alfalfa and other perennial grasses. Considerably more coarse fodder than last year has been procured, as is the case for vitamin grass meal. (0600 GMT)

Harvesting of winter crops in Smolenskaya Oblast has been completed and mass harvesting of spring crops is now in progress. Grain is planted on 750,000 hectares in the oblast, but so far only 40 percent of the grain has been harvested. In Kurskaya Oblast, the harvest is in the final stage, with over 1 million hectares harvested. Most of the early grain crop has been threshed. Harvesting of late crops, buckwheat and millet, is now in progress; these cover about 100,000 hectares. (0615 GMT)

Farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast are mowing grass on the last thousand hectares. They have already procured over 1 million tons of hay and haylage. (0730 GMT)

Mass harvesting of corn has begun in the Kopet Dag plain of Turkmenia. Corn occupies about 30,000 hectares. (1000 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast grain procurement workers have received the first 100,000 tons of grain. One-fifth of this grain is strong and valuable wheat. (1100 GMT)

DERYABIN NOTES LIVESTOCK UNITS' SEMIANNUAL DATA

PM120806 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by A. Deryabin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration for Livestock Production on an Industrial Basis: "On an Industrial Footing; Results of the Work of Livestock-Raising Complexes in the First 6 Months of the Year"]

[Excerpts] In the first 6 months of the year enterprises for the production of pork and beef overfulfilled, on the whole, the established plans for sale of meat to the state and improved the state of nourishment of livestock and the quality of produce. The collectives of hog-raising complexes sold about 1,000 tons of meat above the set target.

The Industrialnyy complex in Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Luzinskiy complex in Omskaya Oblast the 60-Letiye Belorusskoy SSR Complex in Minskaya Oblast, the Ilinogorskiy complex in Gorkovskaya Oblast and the Krasnogorskiy complex in Chelyabinskaya Oblast made a substantial contribution to increasing the sale of meat to the state.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1295 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD121454 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1295 was launched in the USSR today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the outer space exploration programme. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution--104.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--1,026 kilometres, the minimum--966 km, the inclination of the orbit--82.9 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON USSR-BULGARIA SATELLITE

LD112344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS)--The Meteor-Priroda satellite launched a month ago is helping experts evaluate the conditions of the earth's soil, water and atmosphere and is indicating areas of high environmental pollution. This is what a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Koslov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and environmental control. Data from space are already being used by agricultural and forestry workers, geologists and hydrogeologists to solve practical tasks. Information from the satellite, which was launched under the Soviet-Bulgarian "Bulgaria-1300" program, is coming into the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and the Central Laboratory of Space Research of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Nikolay Kozlov said that the satellite is equipped with devices developed by experts from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Of particular interest is the Bulgarian multichannel spectrometer. Scientists are using it to help gain information about reflected solar radiation in near-earth space. This enables the experts to study the spectral properties of objects in nature at various times of the year. Bulgaria is an active participant in joint space research on the Intercosmos program. There is another satellite in orbit with Bulgaria, the Intercosmos Bulgaria-1300 device launched last Friday.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT DECISION ON BIOTECHNOLOGY

PM121431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers examined the question of further developing physicochemical biology and biotechnology and utilizing their achievements in medicine, agriculture and industry. The adopted resolution notes that in recent years research developed successfully in the sphere of molecular biology and molecular genetics, which research has served as the basis for an overall upsurge in biological science as a whole in our country and for a broader utilization of its achievements in various sectors of the national economy and branches of medicine.

The measures pursued in execution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to accelerate the development of molecular biology and molecular genetics and to utilize their achievements in the national economy, which was adopted in 1974, have promoted radical changes in Soviet biological science, primarily the intensive development of sectors such as molecular biology, bioorganic chemistry, molecular genetics and immunology. In a short time in the Soviet Union research cadres have been trained and the appropriate subdivisions in the USSR Academy of Sciences, the union republics' academies of sciences, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the all-union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in higher educational establishments and sectorial scientific research institutes have been strengthened.

Soviet scientists have moved into the forefront of world science in a number of fields of physicochemical biology.

On the basis of the achievements of physicochemical biology a promising sector of science and technology--biotechnology--is taking shape. The resolution notes that despite certain successes in the sphere of molecular biology, molecular genetics and biotechnology, their development is still being hampered by the inadequate scale of research, the limited variety and too small volume of output of chemical reagents and biochemical preparations, instruments and equipment necessary for these purposes, and also by the unsatisfactory fulfillment of targets for building experimental bases.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers consider that one of the most important tasks of Soviet science at the present stage is the further expansion and deepening of fundamental research in the sphere of knowledge of the physicochemical principles of the phenomena of life and ensuring on this basis the prevention and effective cure of human diseases, the production of medicinal preparations, and of food and feed substances using biotechnological methods and also the development of new and efficient selection methods. the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan and the union republics' councils of ministers are instructed to provide the necessary conditions for developing this research and to ensure broad utilization of its achievements in agriculture, medicine and industry, which will promote the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, aimed at further boosting the socialist economy and improving the well-being of the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the basic guidelines for fundamental research and work on utilizing the achievements of physicochemical biology and biotechnology in the national economy, drawn up by the USSR Academy of Sciences jointly with the ministries and departments concerned.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Academy of Sciences are instructed to adopt a comprehensive, targeted scientific and technical program on biotechnology.

Scientific guidance of fundamental research and work on utilizing the achievements of physicochemical biology and biotechnology in the national economy and the monitoring and coordination of this work, is made the responsibility of an interdepartmental scientific and technical council for problems of physicochemical biology and biotechnology under the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

Measures for training specialists for establishments and organizations carrying out scientific research and experimental design work in the sphere of physicochemical biology and biotechnology were approved. Measures were outlined for providing scientific and research establishments, carrying out work in the sphere of physicochemical biology and biotechnology, with instruments and equipment, computers, special materials, chemical reagents and biochemical preparations, and also for improving scientific and technical information in the sphere of physicochemical biology and biotechnology.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that ministries and departments, party organs at local level, workers in Soviet science, industry, agriculture and health care, will do everything necessary to successfully fulfill the targets envisaged by this resolution, and will ensure the broad development of scientific research and applied work in the sphere of physicochemical biology and biotechnology and also the introduction into the national economy of their latest achievements.